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No. 7748.—Vol. L. *FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW TO-MORROW (Saturday), and following Saturday at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution: TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last few Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Four Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE DON (last night), and DOMESTIC ECONOMY (last night). At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. TO-MORROW, Two Special Performances, at 2 (doors open 1.30) and 8 (doors open at 7), of UNCLE DICK'S DARLING and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. MONDAY NEXT (for Four Nights only) THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS. THE BUNGALOW, by FRED. HORNER, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST EIGHT NIGHTS. FINAL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (674th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 109th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lyle, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 155th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK TO-MORROW (Saturday), January 18. Doors open 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. C. D. MARIUS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by JOHN CROOK. Preceded, at 8.15, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by OFFENBACH, and a Comedietta, at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Violet Evelyn, Henriette Polak, Amelia Gruhn, Maria Davis, Isabel Ellissen, &c. Conductor, Mr. JOHN CROOK. Produced by Mons. MARIUS. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON. EVERY DAY at 2.30, the Christmas Edition of "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, new effects, new scenes, introducing an old-fashioned Harlequinade and Fairy Ballet. Produced by Mons. C. D. MARIUS. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will realize (in character) CLEMENT SCOTT'S Dramatic Recitation, A WOMAN AND THE LAW. Exclusive engagement and third appearance of Mdlle. VANONI TO-NIGHT. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world; Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30. SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

You make our faults too gross, and thence maintain
Our darker future. May your fears be vain!
At times the small black fly upon the pane
May seem the black ox of the distant plain.

THESE lines, addressed by Lord TENNYSON in his latest volume "To one who ran down the English," will possibly occur to some of our readers this afternoon when they turn—not, we hope, without relief—from the scandals, financial and moral, with which the air has for too long been thick, to the story of pathetic heroism which we are privileged to tell in the following columns. The newspapers are too much given, said a distinguished reader of them the other day, to make their pages horrible with records of crime, instead of using their organization to find out what is anywhere well done by good men and women. To do nothing, however, but this latter task would be as one-sided as to do nothing but the former. The essential function of a newspaper is to be a mirror of the time; and apart from that, no one would be more ready to admit than the critic above quoted that there is often "fireman's duty in the fire of hell" to be done by newspapers, no less than by other agencies. But if chronicling of conspicuous baseness cannot be avoided, it is all the more necessary for newspapers, when they can, to hold the mirror up to conspicuous heroism. It is our privilege to be able to do so to-day. There has been only too much of late to give excuse "to one who ran down the English." But if there is much hidden vice among us, there is also much latent virtue. In the girl who sets sail to-day to nurse Father DAMIEN'S lepers, latent heroism has sprung forth into a brilliant flame, and the story of Sister ROSE GERTRUDE should serve to silence, for one day at least, any who would "run down the English."

In the same volume of poems from which we have quoted above, the Laureate—fired, we may suppose, by the death of Father DAMIEN—has written a painfully powerful poem, the motive of which is the self-abandoning love of a woman for a leper husband:—

There, there! he buried you, the Priest; the Priest is not to blame,
He joins us once again, to his either office true:
I thank him. I am happy, happy. Kiss me. In the name
Of the everlasting God, I will live and die with you.

It is not a little curious that the imagination of the Poet should so speedily and so closely be followed by a story in real life. There is much, it would seem, in the real Sister ROSE GERTRUDE of the passionate self-annihilation which is depicted in the "Leper's Bride" of the poem. Lord TENNYSON gives the word "Happy" as the other title for it; and happiness in the possession of a field large enough for illimitable self-devotion seems to have been the "note" of the heroic Sister's talk with her interviewer. To many readers, her case will seem one of "religious fanaticism." And if by "religious fanaticism" is meant intense faith, the explanation is true. What the story of human heroism in all ages seems to show is this, that men and women will only court great suffering when they intensely love or intensely believe. The love may be earthly or Divine, and the belief may be religious or political; it matters not in this case what a man or woman loves or believes, but only *how*. The capacity for consuming passion or faith is, we suppose, largely a matter of temperament; and as for the sphere in which it manifests itself in action, that is for the most part a matter of opportunity. GEORGE ELIOT in "Middlemarch" tells us that there are many inglorious THERESAS in the world, who "find for themselves no epic life." Sister ROSE GERTRUDE is a latter-day St. CATHERINE, whose spiritual grandeur is matched with greatness of opportunity. But who does not know of inglorious St. CATHERINES also? There is heroism many a time, is there not, in the true wives and devoted mothers of everyday life, no less than in the saints and virgins of romance or history?

Sister ROSE GERTRUDE has allowed her story to be told in the hope of drawing sympathy and attention to the lepers whom she is going out to relieve. May we suggest to any reader who is touched by her devotion one small but tangible way of helping her? "I shall sing to my patients," she says, "and later on, when I have saved enough of my salary, I shall buy a piano or a harmonium for them and brighten their lives by music." Surely she need not be left to wait for these scanty savings. Will not some of our readers send the piano outright to brighten the lives alike of the sufferers and of the heroine who sets sail to-day to nurse them?

BOUND FOR THE LEPER ISLANDS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

ON board the ss. *Bothnia*, which leaves Liverpool to-day for the other hemisphere, there is a lonely girl passenger. Her name when she went on board was Miss A. C. Fowler, but from the hour when she will step ashore on the leper island in the South Sea, she will lose her name and become Sister Rose Gertrude, superior of the lepers' hospital at Kalawao. A few days ago the Prince of Wales, in his speech at the banquet at the Métropole, publicly announced that a young lady was going out to nurse the lepers among whom Father Damien had worked and suffered and died a martyr's death, and the day after our representative called on Miss Fowler at her home in the village of Combe Down, some miles from Bath.



Sister Rose Gertrude

It was a long drive (writes our representative) from Bath to the village on the hills. The night was dark and wild, the sky all torn, and the blustering wind drove the rain against the carriage windows. Sometimes a branch of a fir tree lashed us from above as we drove up some steep black road; the lights of Bath were flickering in the distance, and before us all was in utter darkness till we reached the village, at the further end of which Miss Fowler lived with her parents. Her father, the Rev. F. Fowler, has not, as was stated by his Royal Highness, gone over to the Roman Catholic Church, but is a clergyman of the Church of England, well known in Bath, where he has worked for many years as chaplain of the Infirmary.

I had only a moment to wait in the drawing-room, which seemed the more silent and peaceful for the whirlwind outside, before Miss Fowler came to greet me. A few minutes more and we were deep in a conversation concerning the young lady's heroic undertaking. As she sat opposite to me, her head slightly supported by her small white hand, I was at once struck by the brilliancy of her eyes and the unusual sweetness of her voice. Behind and around her the ornaments and knick-knacks of a drawing-room into which as yet no trace of the modern quasi-artistic element has entered, stood out of the semi-darkness; on the table a white hyacinth with magnificent blossoms filled the room with its sweet breath, and quietly and very cheerfully the young lady sat in her armchair and gave me a few glimpses of her past life and of the future which she has sketched out for herself. What will the lepers say when they greet her on their lovely islands, and find that the English nurse who has come to work out in the most literal sense the clause in her favourite exposition of what a Catholic's life should be—namely, that "Suffering is our vow and our profession: love which cannot suffer is unworthy of the name of love"—is a young, fresh, beautiful girl with large eyes of deepest blue, and a fair, rosy complexion! In every movement of her little figure activity and energy are expressed, notwithstanding the occasional dreaminess which comes like a thin veil over the bright face. Mrs. Fowler, a tall, stately lady, joined us for a few moments, and then we began our talk at once.

"What made you wish to go in for this particular branch of sick nursing, Miss Fowler?" I asked, and after a moment's pause the answer came: "I have had it in my mind for many years, long before Father Damien's illness and death drew special attention to the Molokai lepers. Seven years ago, shortly after I became a Roman Catholic, I wished to go, but I was too young then. Now I have the necessary ballast and experience, and am able to decide for myself. When young one doesn't know one's own mind, and my friends did not wish me to decide on what I might perhaps afterwards regret."

She is very young still, with her nimble, girlish figure and her maidenly blushes, this sweetest of "sisters," but after a few minutes' conversation it becomes very evident that she does indeed know her own mind, and

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Of late years the public has chosen to recognize the matches between two or three of the strongest Rugby clubs as forming a contest for the championship of London, and the clubs themselves have been stimulated by the factitious importance thus added to certain of their engagements to muster their strongest teams. The return match between Blackheath and the London Scottish on Saturday, however, found Blackheath poorly represented, many of their players, including their captain, Stoddart, being disabled by the influenza epidemic. The Scottish, on the other hand, were fortunate in being able to play a couple of internationals, Stevenson and White, both members of the famous Edinburgh Academicals, who happened to be in town, and were thus stronger than they have been at any time this season. In spite of this the Blackheath forwards played so well that the result of an exciting game was an even draw.

* * * * *

Considering that the Blackheath executive have before now drawn freely on their country members for these matches, I do not think that their supporters have any right to grumble at the action of the Scottish in playing Edinburgh men. Of course, it would be more satisfactory, if we are to have a London championship, for the teams to be limited to metropolitan players; but while Somersetshire and Northumberland contribute to the Blackheath ranks, why should their opponents be blamed for likewise using all their resources?

* * * * *

Somersetshire, after making a drawn game with Middlesex, and only losing to Yorkshire by a try, were on Saturday last beaten by Lancashire by two goals and two tries to a goal and a try. On paper this would make Lancashire the strongest county, but its defeat by Yorkshire early in the season by a goal is considered to have put it out of the running for the county championship. Valentine, the Swinton player, was the hero of the game, as he gained three tries by magnificent runs. This player, although he has always shown brilliant form for his club and his county, has not distinguished himself much in the big matches played under the immediate control of the Rugby Union.

* * * * *

Importation and protests go hand-in-hand in football, and the accession of Scotchmen to the ranks of the Royal Arsenal Club is naturally followed by a reference to the London Association Committee as to the qualifications of one of the recruits. Last Saturday the Arsenal defeated the London Caledonians in the semi-final of the London Association Cup competition. Rumours of a possible protest were rife before the match commenced, and at its conclusion one was formally laid against Robertson, one of the winners' forwards, who it was asserted had not the necessary residential qualification. I hope the London Association is not about to enter on the trials which the Football Association has passed through; for the tricks and resources of the football importer are such that Ah Sin would by comparison be a novice in the art of dissimulation. The case under notice is, I hear, adjourned. I hope when it again comes up for hearing that the committee will deal firmly with it, and that no action of theirs will encourage deceit or put a premium on dishonesty.

* * * * *

Five of the selected players absent, and the place of one of them actually vacant when the match should have commenced, is a state of affairs which reflects great discredit on the Northern committee, or such of them as were responsible for the arrangements for their team on Monday last. The North and South match is supposed to be a trial match, but for some years the Northern wire-pullers have done their utmost to prevent it fulfilling its object. Last year the Northern committee, in flagrant defiance of precedents, deliberately declined to select its best players. When remonstrated with they urged that it was not fair to call upon professional clubs to sacrifice the services of their best players when they have important matches to fulfil. To avoid a similar excuse this time, the match was set to be played on a Monday. The North team was, however, again unrepresentative, and the match—as a trial for the Internationals—little better than useless. The absence of so many of the selected players would have robbed the South of the credit of a well-earned victory had not an accident to one of their players caused them to be short of a man during a considerable portion of the time. Fortunately, the Southerners clearly demonstrated their superiority by scoring two goals to one, while they had but ten men; and the result—three goals to one in their favour—was well deserved.

* * * * *

During the match on Monday I had the opportunity of conversing with a prominent member of the Association Committee, and was astonished at some of the information he gave me. It appears that in place of the genuine football players who used to manage the association, it is now practically under the control of a set of mercenaries, many of whom have never taken part in a match, and most of whom follow football as a means of livelihood. The Northern members of the committee receive their railway fares and certain allowances which more than cover their expenses. Each meeting of the committee, I am told, costs about £50, nearly all of which is paid to the provincial members, many of whom thus visit London for business or pleasure and make a profit out of their journeys. I would suggest that the football guineapigs, with their professional clients, be separated from the amateurs and those who devote their time to football affairs purely out of love for the game.

M.P.

has grasped the full significance of the post which she has undertaken to fill. Presently she continued: "It had always been my wish and my desire to do some of God's work on earth, into which I could throw my whole being, where there was scope for the fullest self-sacrifice and where I could follow Him who said, 'Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends.' But truly," she went on with a bashful, puzzled look, "I do not think it is at all interesting to anybody besides my own friends to hear anything about me. I am a very unimportant person indeed, and if you publish anything about me I shall feel like the Pharisee standing in the market-place, and that would be very far from what I wish to be. It seems like hypocrisy to make me appear in the light of one who makes a great sacrifice, for it is no sacrifice to me. It is only the fulfilment of a wish I have had for many years. If, as you say, it may draw more sympathy and attention to the lepers, I must have no objection, but promise me to say nothing till I am gone. I leave on Friday."

"Have you had any special training for your post?"—"Yes, several years of it. I have studied medicine at Paris, not to take a medical degree, but to become an efficient sick nurse, and I hold several certificates. I have also been at the Pasteur Institute, where I have learned much that I hope will be of great use to me. For instance, I shall try and study M. Pasteur's theory that the same microbe organism sometimes being found in leprosy which is also found in cases of tubercular consumption, perhaps the same remedies may stay the disease, if applied in time. I shall try what bi-chloride of mercury will do, which kills the micro-organisms more quickly than any other known antiseptic, and which can be put in baths, and on the hands, and is also useful for washing instruments used in leprosy."

"But is there any special remedy you take out for protecting yourself against the disease?"—"Nothing beyond the usual precautions, which I shall of course carefully observe. But it is not of myself that I have to think, but of my patients, and nothing will prevent me from rendering them all the services which a sick nurse ought to undertake. If I am infected by the disease, I am quite ready to die when my work is done; but really that thought has hardly occurred to me, there are so many other things to be thought about, and I look forward with intense interest to my work. I shall have the entire charge of the hospital and there will be only some native women to assist me. I mean to carry out several ideas with regard to nursing; if I find things in a superannuated state I shall change and revolutionize. Then, I am taking out a number of articles for beautifying the hospital. My friends in France have been very good to me; they have given me some beautiful statues and other ornaments for the hospital, delicious soft sweets which the lepers can eat, and many other things. Then I shall sing to my patients, and later on, when I have saved enough of my salary I shall buy a piano or a harmonium for them and brighten their lives by music." A strange, fair picture this of the fair English girl in her picturesque dress of the St. Dominic order of nuns, singing to the half-savage Hawaians afflicted with the most loathsome disease, on the island where perpetual summer reigns, and in a voice the very speech of which is music!

"Then do I understand that you receive a salary for your services among the lepers?"—"Yes, the Hawaian Government, under the auspices of which I go out, and which also pays for the voyage, gives me an annual salary. At first I did not wish to take it, but afterwards I was persuaded to accept it. It is more business-like, and gives me a more official position. Personally I shall not require much money, but I shall use it for the benefit of the hospital and the patients."

"Who put you into communication with the Hawaian Government?"—"Some Hawaian friends and another friend, who lives in Paris, and of whose help and sympathy I cannot speak highly enough. When I was studying he gave me type-writing to do for his firm, in order to enable me to buy the medical books I required, and he has been a friend to me in every way he could. The Government at Honolulu accepted me at once, and unconditionally."

"And tell me, Miss Fowler, have not the descriptions of the loathsomeness of leprosy, of which we have had so many since Father Damien's death, been able to shake your resolve at all?"—"No, not in the least. I have seen lepers in the Paris hospitals—not in a very advanced stage of the disease, it is true, but still with such sores and signs as gave me a good idea of what I shall have to face. Then the exhibition last summer has taught me a great deal. In the medical section there were several models of hands and heads of Hawaian lepers in a very advanced stage. It was a fearful sight, and the friend who was with me turned faint and sick at it, but it did not affect me at all."

"Now, may I ask, Miss Fowler, when and why you became a Roman Catholic?"—"Certainly. It was when I was quite a child that I first thought how much more beautiful than our Protestant faith was the religion which thought so much about the angels, prayed to them, adored them, and kept them constantly around us, as it were. Later on I inquired deeper into the Roman Catholic religion, and eight years ago I was taken into the Church of Rome. You can think that it was not an easy thing to do, and that my father, a clergyman of the Church of England, and my mother, and none of my friends liked it, but my father was very good, and when he saw that I was determined he gave in. It is the same now. My parents are naturally not in favour of my going out to Kalawao, but they do not think it right to put obstacles in my way. I have an elder sister who is just coming home from her work in South Africa, and who feels my going dreadfully, and I have also a younger sister and brother, but I feel I must leave them: the call has come to me. As Cardinal Manning said when he gave me his blessing before I left London, 'My child, you have had a very special call; a great task has been given you to do; and I would not, could not, prevent you from following the Voice which calls to you.'"

I rose to go; a photograph on which the sweet young nun had written her name and her motto was given to me as a souvenir of our meeting, but as I turned to go she hesitated her happy eyes became once again very grave and dreamy, and with the hot blood rushing into her cheeks, she handed shyly an old little prayer-book over to me, and turning to the fly-leaf at the end said, in bashful confusion, "I don't know whether I ought to tell you, but unless I do, I shall not have explained one of the reasons of my great wish to go and live with and help the lepers." In Miss Fowler's small clear handwriting a prayer was written on the leaf; the touching, pathetic prayer which is said to have been found on the chest of the Prince Imperial when he was carried dead from the battlefield in Zululand, Miss Fowler pointed to the passage, "If Thou only givest on this earth a certain sum of happiness, take, O God, my share and bestow it on the most worthy. . . . If Thou seekest vengeance on man, strike me."

"Good bye," she said, as we stood at the door, and looked out into the stormy night. "Good bye, and think sometimes of me; perhaps we may meet again." Perhaps: who knows? Have not men gone forth unscathed from the "burning fiery furnace," and have not the hungry "beasts of the desert" refused to touch the white-robed martyr, but crouched down at her feet, and obeyed her?

CORRESPONDENCE.

A STOTHARD COLLECTION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your art correspondent is in error in stating that the Stothard collection to which he refers is the property of Mrs. Frost, the widow of the late Royal Academician. It belongs to Miss Frost, sister of the artist. The latter, if I remember rightly, was never married. The collection is a very fine one indeed, and should certainly be secured by some public institution or some well-known collector.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

23, Baker-street, W., Jan. 15. SYDNEY HODGES.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Members of the Liberal party, past and present alike, will hear of the death of Mr. Craig-Sellar with deep regret. "No man," it was said of him by the late Mr. Adam, "deserves more at the hands of the Liberal party." This was in 1880, some time after the Liberal victory in that year, which Mr. Sellar—as Mr. Adam's right-hand man at the Liberal headquarters—had done much to organize. Unfortunately for the Liberals, Mr. Sellar in 1886 joined the Tories-cum-Unionists; but he was not among the venomous dissentients, and there was nothing in his apostasy to wipe out the gratitude due from the Liberal party to his apostleship.

To the Ministerialists Mr. Sellar's death is a serious blow, not only for the loss of an influential Scottish member, but for the risk of losing another Scottish seat. With the precedents of Glasgow (Bridgeton), West Edinburgh, Mid Lanark, Ayr, Govan, and Elgin before them, the prospect of a by-election in Scotland cannot be very cheerful for Ministers. It will, however, require a stiff fight if the Liberals are to win the seat vacated by Mr. Sellar's death, as the following figures of the last two elections will show:—

	1885.	1886.
Liberal	3,800	2,944
Conservative or Unionist	3,385	3,745
Majority	415	801

Not merely a bringing-up of the Liberal reserves is wanted in this case, but the conversion of Unionists into Home Rulers.

The penalties inflicted in the two sensational libel cases which were decided yesterday should certainly, as Mr. Justice Hawkins put it, "prove a warning to others." The £1,000 of which Colonel Malleson was mulcted and the twelve months' imprisonment to which Mr. Parke was sentenced were both of them exemplary. In both cases it is impossible not to feel some personal sympathy for the convicted persons—in the one case an officer who has done his country some service, in the other a young journalist of promise and of good faith. Both elected to be responsible for giving publicity to rumours, and both have to pay the penalty. But is it not a serious reflection on the haphazard ways of English justice that the penalties in the two cases are so widely different? Of the two libels, Colonel Malleson's was certainly not the less reckless nor the more in the public interest; yet whereas Colonel Malleson escapes with a fine, Mr. Parke is condemned to a year's imprisonment. But Mr. Matthews may redress the balance to some extent by making Mr. Parke a first-class misdemeanant.

From a public point of view the result of the Euston-Parke case is both satisfactory and unsatisfactory. It is satisfactory in so far as it tends to relieve the authorities from the charges so freely made of screening high personages, by refusing to prosecute on satisfactory evidence. If the evidence against other persons was no better than that against Lord Euston, neither the police nor Ministers can for a moment be blamed for not acting upon it. But, on the other hand, it is profoundly unsatisfactory that good evidence against the real miscreants, whoever they be, has not yet been procured. There can be no doubt whatever that the place in question was a nest of infamy; and it is discreditable and deplorable that of the numerous criminals, only two—and they among the least of the offenders—should have been brought to justice; and that the only signal example made by our courts should have been in the case not of a man guilty of the crimes, but of one who, however rashly and mistakenly, endeavoured to drag the crimes into the light of day.

It is from this point of view that Mr. Justice Hawkins's severity was a grave mistake in the public interest. According to Mr. Justice Stephen, one year is the maximum term of imprisonment to which a person is liable for publishing a libel "if he does not know it to be false," two years being the maximum in cases where the libeller does know his libel to be false. Mr. Parke certainly did not know his libel to be false; therefore he has received the maximum sentence which it was in the power of the judge to inflict. But did the offence show the maximum amount of reckless levity? Surely not. "You had before you," said Mr. Justice Hawkins, "nothing but the idlest rumour." But this is incorrect; for that Lord Euston went to the house in question on a disgraceful errand was admitted by himself. That, of course, was no justification for Mr. Parke's going on to charge him with other and worse things; but this one indisputable fact, coupled with Mr. Parke's possession of at least one deposition, surely distinguishes his libel from such flagitious license as the American and French papers have allowed themselves in dealing with the case.

There was one remark in Mr. Justice Hawkins's summing-up yesterday which is of some general interest. He said:—

> They knew very well the hopes raised in the minds of men in gaol who were able to render service in court. They knew from sad experience that anxiety to render such assistance had made prisoners say that which was not true.

Considering how much of the *Times* case rested on suspect evidence of this kind, we shall be anxious to see whether the three Parnell Commissioners agree with their brother Hawkins in this matter.

The London School Board is to be congratulated upon its choice of a new member yesterday. Sir Philip Magnus especially represents the new and growing tendency towards the technical side of primary education—a side very scantily represented as compared with the mere clerkly aspect of training. It is worthy of note, too, that the new member strengthens the fair wages party on the Board. But though in this instance the Board "co-opted" wisely, is it not time that the whole system of co-option were abolished? The constituents are the proper people to choose who shall sit upon the Board. The method of co-opting from within gives to ever so small a factional majority the chance of gerrymandering all round.

There are two points worth noting in Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool yesterday. One is what he said about the Government's coming Land Bill:—

> There is one advantage about the plan of selling to the tenants which, in the actual state of the country, I think important. Its adoption on a large scale is a heavy blow to all those fantastic schemes of what is called land nationalisation, which, in plain English, means robbery.

What Lord Derby wants, we thus see, is a large Land Bill. The other interesting point is his admission about the federal scheme of Home Rule:—

> I am bound to admit that this last development of the Home Rule theory is far less unreasonable than its predecessors. Is it not in itself absurd? It is not absolutely impracticable. It is not open to the criticism that it would, like the schemes which it has superseded, produce absolute confusion, and end in a deadlock.

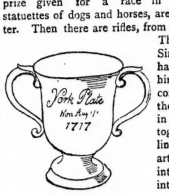
There is a refreshing fairness about this admission. What most of Lord Derby's friends have done is first to say, "Substitute a federal scheme for the 1886 scheme and there would be something to say for it," and then, when it has been substituted, to say, "Why this is worse than the other."

THE SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE present appearance of the Grosvenor Gallery is enough to make æstheticism turn in its grave. The visitor is confronted on the staircase by a great upright stuffed figure of a bear, shot by the late Emperor of Russia, which carries a couple of electric lamps in its paws. The panels are filled with deerskins, and above are heads of deer, elk, and rhinoceri. The pictures are for the most part unobtrusive in tone, mellowed with an age which, if not great, is at least respectable, but with here and there a dash of scarlet in the shape of a huntsman's coat, which would make the hair of an æsthete stand on end. And in the place formerly adorned by lack-a-daisical maidens with patterned draperies, we have a portrait of a bull-dog, or a bruiser, while high overhead are more trophies and horns. On the floor are big glass cases containing hunt and race cups (including a pair of racing bells belonging to the Corporation of Carlisle, the earliest prize given for a race in England). These, including most of the statuettes of dogs and horses, are of the usual West-end shop-window character. Then there are rifles, from the most ancient down to the latest pattern.

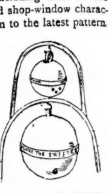


THE GREAT BEAR.



THE YORK PLATE.

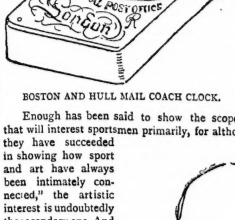
The committee which Sir Coutts Lindsay has gathered round him is a strong one, containing most of the best-known names in the sporting world, together with a sprinkling of well-known artists. "It was the intention," says the introduction to the catalogue, "to bring together a series of works of art illustrative of the growth and development of each of the principal phases of sport. It soon became evident that the space at their command would prove absolutely inadequate for the carrying out of such a plan. They have, therefore, restricted themselves to bringing together a various collection, in which most forms of field sports are exemplified." This the visitor will find to be the case, although it was found impossible to separate the different classes in different parts of the galleries. Horse-racing, for instance, he will find illustrated, amongst other works, by a picture of the St. Leger in 1812, pictures of Newmarket at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and other works of historic interest. There are also portraits of many famous race-horses, including "Eclipse," which is thus described in the catalogue: "A chestnut horse with white hind leg, was born while the eclipse of April 1, 1764, was taking place, from which he took his name. He was never beaten never had a whip flourished over him, never was pricked with the spurs, and was never required to put forth his utmost speed."




WHITE TAIL DEER, 60 POINTS.

Stag-hunting is represented in most of Landseer's pictures and in two pictures of the Queen and Prince Consort hunting in the Highlands, by Carl Haag; while the Ascot Meet of her Majesty's Staghounds will interest many people for its portraits, of which the catalogue contains a key. It is by Sir Francis Grant, the last President of the Academy. Of fox-hunting and coursing there are many pictures, while dog and cock fighting are merely represented by portraits of dogs and game-birds. The "Noble Art" is represented by a single canvas, by J. Hoppner, R.A., of Richard Humphreys, prize-fighter, which is to be presented by subscription to the Pelican Club. Cricket in its earliest forms is shown by three interesting pictures lent by the Marylebone Cricket Club. The royal sport of tiger-shooting is represented by Mr. Herbert Johnson's picture of the Prince of Wales, and the almost extinct sport of falconry is illustrated by several pictures, many books on the subject, including the earliest published, and stuffed specimens of the different kinds of hawks used by English falconers, with their hoods, &c., and a description of the kinds of game at which they were flown.


INTERLOCKED DEER.



BOSTON AND HULL MAIL COACH CLOCK.

Enough has been said to show the scope of the exhibition. It is one that will interest sportsmen primarily, for although the committee trust "that they have succeeded in showing how sport and art have always been intimately connected," the artistic interest is undoubtedly the secondary one. And this although there are works by Velasquez, Rubens, and Albert Dürer. The artist who is most largely represented is Landseer, whose works number almost one-sixth of the entire collection of pictures. They will probably be looked upon with admiration by sportsmen, and with a very different feeling by artists.


A BABY ELEPHANT SIX WEEKS OLD.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

A DIPLOMATIST OF THE BOUDOIR.*

"IT is a part of our business to try and learn about everything of importance that takes place in the country to which we are accredited." So wrote the Princess Lieven, and that she endeavoured to realize this conception of her duty, her long correspondence with Earl Grey abundantly proves. Count Lieven was appointed Russian Ambassador to London in 1812, and held the post for the following two-and-twenty years. The letters now issued cover the period from 1824 to 1834—a period which included the death of George IV., and the passing of the Reform Bill. It is intended to bring out later a third and concluding volume, carrying the letters down to 1841. There are not in the volumes before us many of the personal details which gave piquancy to some other works of the same class. The Princess, who was a woman of rare ability, interested herself more in current politics and the fate of parties than in social gossip or the scandals of the Court and society. On every public question of importance she had something to say, and the remarkable thing is that a statesman of the stamp of Earl Grey should have so freely and fully opened his mind to her as he did. The intimacy seems to have amounted to something very like a positive affection, and the confidences on both sides were of the most unreserved character. In no instance do those confidences seem to have been abused; and it is to the credit of Earl Grey that we find him on several occasions, when he thought principle was involved, or the honour of England concerned, taking a firm and decided stand against the views and representations of the fascinating ambassadress.

Lord Grey spent much of his time at Howick, and he appears to have trusted mainly to the Princess for information of anything stirring in political circles. Mixing almost daily with the leaders of parties, she was always "in the know," and rumour and fact were alike at once transmitted to "my dear lord." In October, 1828, she writes:—

> Take office, my dear lord: this is my great desire, and for England's sake. The wish is a disinterested one, for you would not then be to me what you are now; and I hardly know on my side whether I could be so frank and open with you as I am at the present time. We should both be official personages—and it is troublesome—so at least let us profit by our present freedom and talk out.

She seems to have enjoyed the friendship of the Duke of Wellington, but he did not know that everything he said of the slightest importance was duly communicated to Lord Grey. Here is one estimate of the Duke:—

> I had a long conversation with the Duke of Wellington. We get on capitally together, and quite agree about all that has lately taken place. I think there never was a Minister more indifferent to the expression of public opinion than he is; it will never make him move in the smallest degree from what he sees right to do. Whether this be good or ill you know best.

Of Lord Aberdeen the Princess was no great admirer. This is what she says respecting an interview with his lordship on Oct. 15, 1829:—

> His theme was, "We have been the dupes of Russia: we have let ourselves be insulted, played with and cast aside." I repeated with astonishment the expressions he used, and added: "It is false, my lord, and you ought to know yourself that it is so. For had it been true you would have taken vengeance. A great Power does not tamely suffer insult." "We have put up with it all for the sake of peace," he replied. "Put up with it all; you cannot put up with dishonour." "Yes, even with dishonour." "Come, come, my dear lord," I said, "I am more English than you are, for I am ashamed of what you are saying to me." This speech of mine rather astonished him.

The Princess was a favourite at Court, and was frequently at Windsor, where she picked up much of the current gossip respecting the King and his Ministers:—

> The Duke of Wellington's favour with the King is not on the increase. The recent audience lasted six minutes. The King received him with very bad humour, and they say the Duke took his revenge by an act of rudeness, which was that he went out before the King had dismissed him; and further, that he spoke to the King in an excessively blunt manner.

When the peace of Adrianople was signed Lord Holland and Lord Aberdeen indulged in a little self-glorification in a debate in the House of Lords. They claimed that peace had been brought about by England's remonstrances with Russia and Turkey, and this raised the ire of the Princess:—

> My husband contends that there never was in any country in the whole world Ministers who could tell fa sehoods as yours do. We recognize that they have other qualities, but this is what characterizes them most. One gets to their meaning by understanding exactly the reverse of what they say.

On the 16th of November, 1830, Lord Grey received an order to wait upon the King, and was commissioned to form a new Administration. Whereupon the Princess writes:—"You can imagine how delighted I am. Honour paid to you is as dear to me as if it were paid to myself." Many of the letters that follow owe their interest to the Reform Bill—a measure in which the Princess took the liveliest interest. Fears had been expressed regarding the bill, and the Princess asks, "Do you not think that events now taking place in France might justify a delay in making public your measure of Reform in all its details?" The answer was:—"There is no retreat. We have passed the Rubicon and must go on." Then later he writes:—

> The success of our Reform Bill is beyond all expectation. If the Peers have any sense, they will discover that it is quite as much for their interests as for the rest of the community. The truth is that it takes from them a power which makes them odious and substitutes for it an influence which connects them with the people, at the same time preserving their relation to the Crown.

The Princess received a letter from the Duke of Wellington on the situation; and she sends it on to Earl Grey to read. "I thought," she says, "it might not be without its use that you should know what he thinks." Lord Grey returns the letter by bearer and writes:—

> As to the Duke's opinion as to what is passing, it is that of a man who does not understand the character of the times, and who thinks that public opinion may be subdued by power. If this attempt is made, and a violent struggle takes place in consequence of it, I will not answer for the consequences; but if the Reform is carried satisfactorily I will answer for the peace of the country, and not only for its peace, but for its power and prosperity.

In the following October he conveys the news of the defeat of the second reading in the Upper Chamber, thus:—

> It is too true, dearest Princess, that we have been beaten by a majority more than double of what I expected. What comes next? That is a question I cannot yet answer. We had a most triumphant debate, and I think it will not be long before the Tories repent what now probably fills them with exultation.

In May of the following year Lord Grey announces his resignation. The Duke of Wellington was unable to form an Administration. The bill passed Committee at the end of the month, and was read a third time on June 4, 1832. On June 6 the Princess writes:—

> My dear lord,—I congratulate you on your most complete victory, for never before was such discomfiture seen in our enemy's camp. Why, however, the bill should not have been passed, and everybody have kept his dignity, I know not. But such was not to be the case and I am quite of the opinion of those among the Tories who hold that their cause has been damaged and disgraced by the conduct of their chiefs. I dined yesterday with a number of them, and the whole time they did nothing but quarrel with each other.

Very seldom does the Princess Lieven deal in any ill-natured remarks regarding her own sex, but Lady Jersey seems to have incurred the displeasure of both the Princess and Lord Grey. Respecting a visit to Windsor, Lord Grey writes:—

> Since my return I have been much amused regarding Lady Jersey's account of the King's attentions to her. She boasts having caused "Lord Grey an uneasy night." In truth she did contrive after dinner to get possession of the King, and talked to him incessantly for an hour and a half, the Queen and everybody else having left him at her mercy. I sat at a little distance and was much amused with the scene. The only interruptions to an unceasing strain of eloquence were the King's answer of "Yes, ma'am," "Exactly so," "Oh, of course," "Ma'am, you're quite right," which seemed to be uttered with an effort to keep himself awake. She was, however, in the seventh heaven.

And the Princess, at a later date, writes with just a spice of jealousy:—

> By the way, my dear lord, have you heard the great news of all London? Lady Jersey running after Lord Palmerston! Lord Palmerston not a little touched by her enticing ways, paying her visits during his mornings of two hours' duration, and then little dinners with her, and then going to the theatre together; in short a perfect family party. So much for the fidelity of men!

Of the greater portion of the correspondence which relates to events on the Continent no notice can be taken here. It presents many interesting features, and on some national movements throws considerable light. In none of the letters is there anything in the least discreditable to either the Princess Lieven or Earl Grey. The Princess was devotedly attached to her country and served it well; and certainly the Earl never to the smallest extent betrayed the honour or meanest interest of England. One may think that at times he trod on rather dangerous ground, but the Princess was a woman among ten thousand, and was scrupulously jealous of her friend's honour even long after he had passed away. Altogether, the volumes are a valuable contribution to the history of an important political period.

* "Correspondence of Princess Lieven and Earl Grey." Edited and translated by Guy Le Strange. With portraits. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

LIFE ON THE SHIRE RIVER.

PASSAGES FROM THE LETTERS OF A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the loan of a long and interesting letter from Mr. George Pettitt, dated "Mudi Retreat, near Blantyre, Nyassaland, October 4, 1889." Mr. Pettitt's letter was not, of course, intended for publication, and is written in a light and irresponsible style; but it gives so vivid an account of the life led by adventurous Englishmen in the disputed territory of Nyassaland that we gladly avail ourselves of permission to publish some extracts from it:—

Of course you have heard that this country is now under the protection of her Majesty's Government, which is a source of great joy to us all here. You can hardly imagine the adventures we have gone through lately, although thank God, we have so far pulled off all right, but at the same time it takes the cake, even for East Africa.

Now I will endeavour to give you some idea of the state of affairs. . . . His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal did send an army under Serpa Pinto, and the Makololo country was so disturbed that H. B. M. Consuls Johnston of Mozambique and Buchanan of Nyassaland did order us (Harry, Marshall, and myself) to withdraw from Choromo, lest matters became complicated. And Marshall went to Mlolo's country, where he is a sort of chief and kills elephants, and gets with half the ivory to no man as formerly. And Harry and I withdrew to Mpatsa's on Portuguese territory, and all trade being out of the question we waited for something to turn up. . . .

The Portuguese did burn a Makololo village the other side of the river, and there was much firing of guns, and the bullets fell like unto hail, but as harmless. Then the Portuguese commander did serve us with papers, that the Portuguese Government would in no way be responsible for our lives or goods, which being the same as a polite notice to quit, we did so. And Harry and I had counsel and decided to push up stream at all risks, and the Portuguese officers did shrug their shoulders much and say, "You will be killed." But we said, "We English are not cowards, and will not beat a retreat." So we put our goods in our boat, collected our boys, and started. Now Manli, being much angry, had sent much men to Kabalika's villages to fight the Portuguese. And these people saw our boat leave Mpatsa's, and did get much guns ready to blow us out of the water. And Harry left the boat to speak with them, but I still went on. And Harry was captured. I stopped the boat, which was surrounded by Manli's people, and I was captured. And the headman said, "Balalika has killed your brother, and has sent me to kill you." And all our boys had run away, first plundering of our boat such things as they could carry. Our boy Barney did not leave us, so we sent him to the chief. But the chief refused to see us, and Barney came back white and trembling, saying that they were getting ready to kill us both. And the chief sent seven men with guns to kill us, and they did get ready their guns to shoot, and we did laugh in their faces; so much so that they said among themselves, "What manner of men are these that they don't fear death?" And they sent for their chief, and the chief said, "Why have you not killed these two men?" and the men answered, "We are afraid, for when they were to be killed they did laugh at us, hence they must have some hidden power." And the chief felt afraid, and sent for Barney, and asked what all this strange behaviour meant. And Barney spoke and said, "Oh, chief, thou must be most careful, for your people have bungled, for you must know that all Mr. Pettitt's boys have run away to Mlolo's. At Mlolo's there is Mr. Marshall with much people, and guns and powder, and if any harm come to these white men, thou and thy people and thy villages shall be utterly destroyed, and your wives and children shall be led captive into far lands." And the chief was much alarmed, and did ask our pardons, and did give us men to proceed on our journey. . . .

These —— Portuguese have quite ruined our prospects of a remunerative season for 1889, although, so far, we have done very well. We have just become master hands at East African business, and, barring accidents, hope in future to sail along smoothly. We are pushing on our coffee plantations as briskly as possible, and have great hopes of being well-to-do at no very distant date. Since our glorious flag has been hoisted, our possessions, in the shape of estates, plantation, houses, boat, and live stock have assumed a tangible value which before almost reckoned as nothing. Now gold has been discovered at Nyassa, this district will doubtlessly soon become well populated, as it is on the direct route for the interior. . . .

The frame of our barge for the lake is completed, but Marshall is waiting for the rainy season to finish it. Selous, the famous hunter, has just passed on his way up the Zambesi; whether his mission is personal or political I can't say. The African Lakes Company and the Arabs are still fighting at the north end, but H. H. Johnston, the Consul (Mozambique), has gone to try and fix it up. The new church at Blantyre is not yet nearly finished. It will be a splendid building, not to be equalled anywhere near here. We are on good terms with everybody. The coffee plantations here are doing well. The latest quotation for coffee from here is up to 100s. and 105s. per cwt.!

THE RAILWAYS AND THE WAGES SCARE.

THE burning question in the Stock Exchange just now is the impending great advance of wages on the railways. It is evident that all the companies have been staving off this difficulty till they had got into the new half-year. Now it is coming on them like a flood. The Brighton Company followed up its dividend announcement by an intimation which took the gilt off the eight and a quarter per cent., namely, that in future six days will count as a working week for signalmen, and Sundays will be paid extra. The guards and porters have still to be dealt with, but the same rule will have to be applied to them with perhaps a few modifications in detail. The practical effect will be an addition of 15 per cent. to the Brighton wages bill. In the June half of 1889 it amounted to £31,000 in the maintenance of way department, £47,000 in locomotive power, £11,594 in repairs and renewals of carriages, and £110,000 in traffic expenses—altogether £199,594. On this, 15 per cent. would be an increase of £30,000 in the half-year for labour alone. It would absorb very nearly 1 per cent. of dividend and cut down Brighton A by 2 per cent. The bad effect which the announcement had on Berthas is, in view of these figures, not much to be wondered at.

It is taken for granted that the wages scare will go all round the railway market. The Great Northern is known to be in treaty with its men, and the North Eastern board has been receiving deputations every now and then for weeks past. The Scotch lines are fighting off the question till the end of their half-year, when they will have, no doubt, to fall into line. So serious a view is now taken of wages and coals that it is feared the boards of the heavy lines will decline to divide up all the extra profits of the past half-year, preferring to carry forward large balances as a provision against rapidly increasing expenses. On the other hand, there are optimists who anticipate that the railways will be able to recoup themselves by raising rates; but while the Board of Trade is sitting in judgment on them at Westminster they will hardly venture.

Publishers' Announcements.

CHAPMAN AND HALL'S NEW BOOKS.

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Lady Ossington	£409,000
Lady Ann Hayter, South Hill Park	225,000
Lady Willoughby D'Eresby	207,000
Lady Rose, Rayners, Bucks	110,370
Lady Forster, widow of Sir Geo. Forster, Bart.	93,000
Lady Combermere	85,244
Lady Dashwood	67,492
Countess of Sheffield	63,000
Lady Reneira Bentinck	45,000
Lady Holland	44,000
Lady Chas. A. W. Granville	43,293
Lady Mary Selina Clive	37,011
Lady Carnwath	36,000
Lady Jane Williams	£35,000
Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke	29,332
Lady Craiguish	26,000
Dowager Lady Newborough	26,000
Lady Elizabeth Hervey, Castle Semple	22,000
Marchioness of Ailsa	17,290
Hon. Georgina Needham	15,031
Dowager Lady Feversham	14,881
Dowager Lady Erskine	14,788
Lady Kinnaird	14,019
Lady Ferguson Davie, Creedy Park	13,000
Dowager Duchess of Beaufort	12,266

Among other wills proved were those of—

Miss Ryland, Edgbaston	£747,000
Mrs. Margaret Platt, Staleybridge	412,000
Mrs. Ellen Walker, Blyth Hall, Nottingham	224,000
Miss Catherine Wood, Hyde Park gardens	152,390
Mrs. John Wood, Glossop	145,208
Miss Sarah Ann Cawston, Folly House, Braintree	109,000
Miss Mary Eason, Notting-hill	113,000
Mrs. Crawshay, of Dany Park, Brecon	88,000
Mrs. Richardson Gardner	87,950
Mrs. Anna Perceval	84,000
Mrs. Margaret Pedley	83,000
Mrs. Despina, Agolasto	78,000
Mrs. George Moore	84,304
Mrs. Susannah Adams	£77,000
Mrs. Morgan, Tidenham House, Gloucestershire	67,000
Mrs. Price, Belgrave-square	63,856
Mrs. Laura Vernon Harcourt	62,000
Mrs. Eden, widow of Adm. Eden	57,000
Miss Sabina Robinson	55,000
Miss Kezia McCallum	50,903
Mrs. Rt. G. Clarke	49,000
Mrs. Eliz. King, Woolescote Hall, Worcestershire	45,401
Miss E. Ansted, Brooklands, Wilts	44,000
Mrs. Pike Scrivener, Sibton Abbey, Suffolk	44,015
Miss Maria Cox, London	43,000
Mrs. Anne H. Ray, Sheffield	41,000

Some other wills should be included, less on account of the sums they represent than of the ladies whose names they bear. Among them are those of Eliza Cook, the poetess, £5,057; Miss Fanny Macaulay, Brighton, last sister of Lord Macaulay, £2,900; and Mrs. Anna Maria Goldsmid, £16,491.—*Queen.*

REPORTED IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A miner has caused a sensation at Topeka, Kansas, by reporting the discovery of an immense bed of fine pearls of all colours and sizes in the prehistoric river between Smoky Hill and Bellevue Valley.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

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FOURTH EDITION.

THE POLICY OF THE PORTUGUESE.

DETERMINED TO PRESS THEIR CLAIMS UPON EUROPE.

The Exchange Telegraph Company has received a semi-official communication which may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the views and intentions of the Portuguese Government regarding their future policy in prosecuting their claims in South-east Africa. They will, as already announced, ask the European Powers to assent to the calling of an International Conference, as they point out is provided by treaty. Should the Powers decline to entertain the proposal, the Portuguese Government will continue to negotiate with Great Britain as regards the territories lying between the Nyassa Lake and the mouth of the Zambesi. In the event of such negotiations not leading to any practical result the Cabinet of Lisbon is determined upon taking advantage of every opportunity which may occur of bringing the claim of Portugal under the notice of Europe. Liberal leaders and even Republican politicians in Lisbon have been privately given to understand that all the resources of diplomacy will be used now, and, if necessary, in the future, for the purpose of interesting Europe in the claims of Portugal. The Portuguese representatives in Vienna and Berlin have been called to Lisbon, the new Prime Minister wishing to give them verbal instructions on many points connected with the question at issue.

AN APPEAL TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Paris *Figaro* learns that the Portuguese Cabinet yesterday sent a fresh despatch to Prince Bismarck soliciting him, as President of the Berlin Conference, to enforce respect of Article 12, and to assist Portugal in convoking an International Conference, with a view to the settlement of the difficulty with Great Britain.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Sir James Fergusson is likely to be asked, as soon as Parliament opens, whether any Cabinet Council or consultation of Ministers took place before the sending to Portugal of Lord Salisbury's despatch or ultimatum threatening to break off diplomatic relations with the King's Government. There is no doubt that foreign affairs are now dealt with in a single-handed way quite unknown in the practice of former Cabinets. It is said that as a matter of fact the despatch was not seen by any Minister other than Lord Salisbury.

THE LITTLE KING OF SPAIN.

A medical bulletin issued at Madrid yesterday declared that the King is convalescent. The Queen has resumed conferences with the leaders of political parties, with a view to finding a solution of the political crisis.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

In answer to inquiries at Marlborough House last night, it was stated that Sir Oscar Clayton on calling yesterday afternoon was much pleased with the progress of his Royal patients. The Princess of Wales was "progressing most favourably," and Princess Maud "was doing well." The latter is suffering from influenza, and though the symptoms are not serious she is strictly confined to her room. The Princess of Wales is kept indoors, but allowed to move freely about the house. Numerous inquiries were made during the day as to the condition of both Princesses.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA'S GIFT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

The late Empress Augusta has, a Berlin telegram states, left Queen Victoria a splendid gold bracelet, containing the words "For ever" set in precious stones.

TRACES OF THE MISSING MR. MACMILLAN.

Private advices received at Constantinople from Broussa state that traces are believed to have been discovered of Mr. Malcolm Macmillan, who was lost on Mount Olympus in July last, and who, it was thought, had been captured by brigands. No further particulars are given, as their publication would render the task of the police more difficult.

APPEALING TO THE TZAR FOR JUSTICE.

Some ten days ago twelve Armenian women, whose husbands and brothers are said to have been murdered by the Kurds, arrived in St. Petersburg with the object of imploring the Tzar's protection. The women had (the *Chronicle* correspondent says) previously tried to obtain justice in Constantinople but had failed. It is quite believed at St. Petersburg that Armenia will soon be the scene of a revolt unless the Turkish Government take steps to protect its subjects from the brutality of the Kurds, and should the Armenians rise it is not at all improbable that Russia would again assume the rôle of deliverer of the Christians.

THE AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR.

It seems likely that the projected World's Fair in 1892, to celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus, will not be held. The representatives of St. Louis are placing obstacles in the way of its being held elsewhere.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

DESTITUTE ENGLISH RUBBER WORKERS IN NEW YORK.

Nine indiarubber workers from Manchester, being disappointed at the wages which they received in New York, and being in a destitute condition have applied to the Customs authorities to be sent back to England.—*Reuter.*

The course of University Extension Lectures on Ethics commences at 8 P.M. to-night at Essex Hall centre. Admission free.

FEARFUL CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES.

A MOTHER MURDERS HER THREE CHILDREN.

A terrible crime is reported from Cannon Lake, Minnesota. A mother shot dead three of her children with a revolver and forced another to join her in drinking carbolic acid. The mother and child are expected to recover. Despondency on account of ill-health is assigned as the motive for the crime.—*Reuter.*

THE VICAR OF HOO AND MRS. SWAYNE.

The Dean of Arches (Lord Penzance) held a sitting of his court on Wednesday, in his room in the House of Lords, and heard an application in the case of Swayne *v.* Benson (Clerk). This was the case in which the Rev. Percy George Benson, M.A., vicar of Hoo, St. Werburgh, in the diocese of Rochester, was proceeded against, in circumstances now well known, for having declined to administer the Holy Communion to Mrs. Swayne, one of his parishioners. The court had suspended Mr. Benson for the term of one year, and an application had been made to commit him for contumacy in disregarding that order, but the proceedings had been stayed to admit of the amicable intervention of the Bishop of Rochester between the parties. Mr. Buckmaster, on behalf of Mrs. Swayne, the promoter, now applied that the motion for committal might stand over *sine die*, as Mrs. Swayne was willing, providing certain arrangements that had been made were faithfully carried out, to close the painful controversy and relieve his lordship of any further consideration of the case. It was desired that the matter should remain in that way for the present, it not being understood that the motion was dropped or the proceedings abandoned. The Dean of Arches assented to the application in those terms, and the case was accordingly adjourned *sine die.*

SCHOLARSHIPS AT OXFORD.

The following elections to scholarships (S) and exhibitions (E) were declared at Oxford yesterday:—

CORPUS CHRISTI.
- A. H. B. Allen (S), Marlborough.
- R. J. Cholmeley (S), St. Edward's School, Oxford.
- A. G. Cooke (S), Bath College.
- W. M. Hailey (S), Merchant Taylors'.
- J. A. W. Bell (E), Winchester.
- E. B. S. Shepherd (E), Clifton.

MAGDALEN.
- A. W. Kiddle (S), Manchester Gr. Sch.
- H. O. W. G. Brooke (S), Cheltenham.
- W. M. Harrison (S), Wellington.
- A. Ogle (E), Merchant Taylors'.
- K. J. M. Teesdale (E), Winchester.
- F. S. P. Swann (E), Berkhampstead.

NEW COLLEGE.
- A. S. Owen (S), Cheltenham.
- H. T. Morgan (S), Bath College.
- W. E. O'Reilly (E), Harrow.
- H. B. Groves (E), Leeds.
- J. S. Shaw Smith (E), Clifton.

WORCESTER.
- H. E. Wilson (S), Clifton.
- W. D. Donaldson (S), St. John's School, Leatherhead.
- L. G. Moore (S), Cheltenham.
- R. B. Disney (S), Rossall.
- L. C. Swifte (E), Eton.
- A. E. Sich (E), St. Paul's.
- A. Hutchinson (E), Bedford.
- J. C. Faunthorpe (E), Rossall.

MERTON.
- C. J. Naef (S), City of London.
- R. E. S. Hart (S), Marlborough.

THE CHURCH CHOIR GUILD.

Mr. C. F. Passmore, hon. secretary of the Church Choir Guild, was able to give a satisfactory account of the past year's work to a meeting of the members, in the hall of the English Church Union, Wellington-street, Strand, which was adorned with the handsome silk banner of the guild. Seven choirs have recently joined, and its membership is increasing, not only in England, but on the Continent. A branch is also to be formed without delay in the United States of America.

EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

The committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are fully satisfied with the results recently obtained by the clearances made at the Pool of Bethesda. A fresco has been discovered on a wall of the crypt of the ancient church which marks the Pool. It represents an angel troubling the water, and thus shows that in the days of the Crusades the place was fully recognized as the spot mentioned in Biblical history. Further remains of the ancient wall of Jerusalem have been brought to light among other things, and a large cistern has been discovered near the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, as well as a rock-hewn church at the village of Silwan. From an inscription deciphered on the latter, it is believed to have been dedicated to the prophet Isaiah. The Mount of Olives, too, has yielded up the remains of various antiquities.

ABOUT MR. PATRICK CUMIN'S SUCCESSOR.

The Government (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) are in a little difficulty about the appointment of Mr. Cumin's successor at the Education Office. This year, between the New Code and free or assisted education, the work of the Department will be heavy and important, and the Permanent Secretary should be a strong and capable man. It is not impossible that Sir F. Sandford will be asked to resume his old duties for a year.

MORE DEFECTIVE 110-TON GUNS.

News comes from the Mediterranean to the effect that the 110-ton guns of the *Benbow*, which is now at Gibraltar, have developed defects similar to those which were recently developed by the heavy guns of the *Victoria*, and that it will be dangerous to fire them until they shall have been strengthened. At least four out of the seven 110-ton guns in existence have thus broken down; yet not one of them has ever been exposed to a tithe of the strain which would be thrown upon it in the course of half-an-hour's real fighting.

THE RELATIONS OF CATHOLICS TO THE STATE.

The Encyclical Letter issued by the Pope on the 6th inst. upon the duties of Catholics, while enjoining the love of country, for which men should even lay down their lives, says that Christians should cherish a still higher love for the Church, which inculcates upon them their duties towards God—more sacred than their duties to man. When conflicts arise between the calls of the State and the rights of the Church it is better to obey God than man. Every Catholic continues the Encyclical, should have his apostleship; but private individuals cannot set themselves up as doctors. The Pope has the right of pronouncing with authority upon dogma and morals and upon the means necessary to attain salvation. The Church regulates the various ideas which prevail under various Governments. Those who would involve the Church in the quarrels of parties abuse religion. Catholics should not extend their favours to men hostile to the rights of the Church, but in public affairs should support men of probity, capable of rendering service to the Catholic cause. The nations will only be strong in so far as they put into practice these Christian virtues. The Pope eulogizes the Catholics of all nations who found schools, and concludes by declaring that the salvation of society depends upon practical home training in Christian virtues.

IN SUPPORT OF THE OFFICIALS AT CREWE.

At Crewe last night a meeting of workmen employed in the London and North-Western Railway Works was held to condemn the action of those who were seeking to disturb the relations existing between the railway company and their servants. Mr. R. Williams, a workman, proposed a resolution condemning the action of those who, in their opinion, were disturbing the good relations which had hitherto existed between employed and employers. He said the charge that officials had persecuted Liberals on account of their Liberal principles was unjust and untrue. Mr. G. Grime, another workman, seconded the motion, which was carried by a substantial majority. Mr T. Harding proposed a resolution expressing unabated confidence in the directors of the company; this also was carried.

BARMAIDS NOT TO SERVE AFTER TEN P.M.

A Licensing Bill, which has been under the consideration of the Tasmanian Legislature, contains a barmaid's clause, by which females, except the landlord's wife, are prohibited from serving in bars after ten o'clock at night, except to serve lodgers or other inmates of the house.

The Queen has, it is said, abandoned her intention of going to Florence, on account of the death of the Empress Augusta.

Mdme. Albani, who is now in Mexico on her American tour, has been securing the greatest success in Chicago, especially as Valentine in "Les Huguenots" and Desdemona in Verdi's latest opera, "Otello," both parts which she is singing for the first time.

Mrs. Bernard Beere, owing to the arduous nature of her task every night at the Garrick, as the heroine of "La Tosca," is still so far from well that every evening she leaves her bed to take her place on the stage.

Mr. James Allison, the well-known Australian theatrical manager, died in San Francisco on Monday. Mr. Allison was on his way to London for the purpose of arranging with managers there for next season.

"HISTORICUS" TO THE FRONT.

LORD SALISBURY'S HANDS "IN A HORNET'S NEST."

Sir William Harcourt has been writing on the Tithes Question in reply to a letter by the Bishop of St. Asaph, which he says is "characterized by the accustomed courtesy of ecclesiastical controversy." "In former days," Sir William says, "the Crown was possessed of great hereditary estates and revenues. In the time of the Stuarts a large portion of this national estate was dissipated and squandered upon favourites and illegitimate offspring. After the Revolution William III. was a great offender in this regard, and granted large slices of the public estate to his foreign retainers. These transactions were improper and impolitic, but they were not illegal, until upon the accession of the House of Hanover the alienation of Crown estates was restrained by statute. In these cases the maxim applies, 'Fieri non debuit factum valet.' The Crown revenues which have not been alienated remain national property at the disposal of Parliament, but the grants to the Portlands, the Richmonds, the Fitzroys, &c., are treated as private property. The tithe stands on the same footing. The monks began by appropriating the tithe which was originally a provision for the parochial rectors, and kept the lion's share to themselves, providing cheap vicars to do the parish work. Henry VIII. despoiled the spoilers in their turn. In the hands of the Crown monastic tithe thus seized, became national property, and in these days no doubt would have been appropriated to national purposes. The Tudors, however, had a habit of doing what they liked not only with their own, but with the property of other people, and the King granted away the tithe as he thought fit to the Russells, to Christ Church, Oxford, to Trinity, Cambridge, and divers other non-parochial uses. These alienations may have been unjust and improper—it may be, for instance, anomalous that the Duke of Bedford should absorb the provision for an untold number of impoverished parsons; but these are historics of the past, which neither the landlords nor the clergy have any interest in re-opening. If the bishop is disposed to invalidate the alienations of ecclesiastical property to private landowners, he will have to perform a 'political summersault' of an interesting but perhaps somewhat perilous character. The whole thing" (he adds) "lies in a nutshell. Tithes and other ecclesiastical endowments, like the Crown estates, are national property, and not the personal property either of the Church or of the Sovereign. They have both been a good deal dilapidated in the hands of former trustees, and a considerable portion of them has been lost beyond recovery, but what remains is national property at the disposal of the State."

Sir William concludes:—"When the Home Secretary last year designated the Tithes Bill as a 'small and useful measure,' I ventured to point out to him that you could not have a 'small and useful measure' on a great and complicated subject. The Government found out their mistake, and if they have not learned prudence by experience they are likely enough to receive a still severer lesson. We may wish the Government joy of their allies. I suspect that by this time Lord Salisbury has begun to understand the hornet's nest into which he has thrust his hands."

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. C. R. M. Talbot, the well-known M.P. for Mid-Glamorgan, died at Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire, at an early hour this (Friday) morning. All the members of the family were present at the time, as well as his medical attendants. He was conscious almost to the last, and passed away quite peacefully. The immediate cause of death was inflammation, followed by congestion of the lungs.

Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot was popularly known as the "Father of the House of Commons." He entered Parliament two years before the introduction of the great Reform Bill. He has represented Glamorganshire for fifty-six years, during which long period he has only thrice been called upon to contest his seat. He was educated at Harrow, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and was a man of scientific tastes, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was at the time of his death a Lord-Lieutenant of his county, and upon one occasion distinguished himself by refusing a peerage. He voted against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886, on the ground that it intended to exclude the Irish members; but in his election address, issued a few months afterwards, he expressed himself satisfied with the Midlothian speeches, and loyally supported Mr. Gladstone up to the time of his death. The late Mr. Talbot was born in 1803, and consequently died at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

LADY STANLEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

An Ottawa telegram by Dalziel's agency says Lady Stanley, the wife of the Governor-General, is stated to be in a serious condition from influenza.

THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

The health of the Bishop of St. Albans continues to improve, and he has been able to spend the last two days downstairs.

THE FORGED PARNELL LETTER.

At a meeting of the Ennis Board of Guardians yesterday, the bogus letter attributed to Mr. Parnell, which was supposed to have been purloined, was found in the minute-book, and ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Parnell. Though dated from the House of Commons Library, it was not written on official paper, and the envelope bore the S.E. postmark.

THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

Yesterday the Headquarters Staff of the Army had under consideration at the War Office the honours to be accorded at the funeral of the late Lord Napier of Magdala, these in the case of a Field Marshal requiring—under the Queen's Regulations—an escort of six battalions of infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry, with a salute of seventeen guns. No orders were issued last night, but it is understood that the War Office are prepared to carry out the regulations to their full extent, as in the case of Sir John Burgoyne, when buried at the church in the Tower.

MR. GLADSTONE GOING TO OXFORD.

According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, after his son's wedding at the end of the month, Mr. Gladstone is going to Oxford, and intends to make a considerable stay there. He is going up *en garçon*, and is to occupy a set of rooms in All Souls' College which have been placed at his disposal by the Warden and Fellows. A large crop of articles in the monthly reviews, English and American, may confidently be expected as the results of this academical seclusion.

PITTSBURG STEEL RAILS.

The Pittsburg Iron Steel Mills are overrun with orders. There is a good prospect of their turning out this year 4,000,000 tons of steel rails, against 3,000,000 last year.

LAW COURT NOTES.

The whole promise of energetic dealing with every kind of law suit in the Queen's Bench Division by the continuous sitting of all the judges for at least three weeks has been entirely falsified. Nearly a week of the Hilary sittings has now gone, and for most of that time there has been but one instead of four Divisional Courts and one of the courts for the trial of non-jury actions has not sat since Monday. Most of this upset has been occasioned by the illness of some of the judges, but the Central Criminal Court work and the Parnell Commission have claimed the attention of Justices Hawkins, Day, and A. L. Smith. Monday afternoon had to be devoted to the council of judges; this afternoon the common law courts will be closed early, as circuits for the forthcoming spring assizes have to be chosen.

A RAILWAY APPOINTMENT.

The *Dublin Express* says Mr. Mawby, of the North London Railway, has been appointed manager of the Great Northern of Ireland Railway at a salary of £1,200 a year.

CAPTAIN VERNEY, M.P., ON MUSIC HALLS.

Last night Captain Verney, M.P., opened a debate on music-hall licences, at Toynbee Hall. He described himself as a warm advocate of well-conducted music-halls, and declared that the music-halls of the East were an example to the West-end. In Germany, he said, he had heard some of the best songs in the lowest music-halls. He was of opinion that the programme should be primarily dictated to the audience; and they ought not to have anything that made light of religion. His plan for the suppression of current evils was to get music-hall proprietors to place on the programme an intimation that if the audience disagreed with any feature they were to make a complaint to the clerk of the Theatres Committee of the County Council, and then the committee would then send down people to witness the performance and to report to the committee. The committee would then send two notices of warning—one to the proprietor and one to the performer, simply warning them. He believed by doing this that it would cleanse the halls.

A GENERAL RISING FEARED IN CRETE.

PREPARATIONS IN TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The Porte regards the condition of Crete with extreme anxiety. The firman has in no way improved the situation, and everything in the island is in confusion, and business is at a standstill. A letter from a trustworthy source says that the Turkish functionaries are unpaid, and are quarrelling among themselves, and that Chakir Pasha is having a hard task to keep peace among the contending Mussulmans. There is a question of replacing him by Mukhtar Pasha, who is now in Egypt, and of sending him to the Nile. The reason of this suggestion is that the belief is general both here and in Crete that next month may see a serious rising throughout the island, which will result in mountain warfare.

The Turks are making every preparation to quell a possible rising by force, and prevent blockade running. Chakir Pasha has been informed that reinforcements are ready for him at any time. The construction of a line of forts for the defence of Canea has been decided upon, and torpedo boats will be sent to Suda Bay.

THE ALLEGED BLACKMAILING IN THE CITY.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

This morning, in the Lord Chief Justice's Court, the trial of Claude Marks and Woolf, proprietors of the *Mining Record*, and of James Marix, of the *Financial Times*, for alleged blackmailing, was resumed.

Sir Charles Russell opened the case for the defence. In his speech he laid emphasis on the evidence which had been given to the effect that on Thursday, October 10, Marix, with or without the authority of the other defendants, made use of threats; yet on that evening Bebro and Rogers met, and no one word about Marix's conduct was said. With regard to Bebro's testimony about the interview with Marks and Woolf at the *Mining Record* office, Sir Charles said that a young man twice entered the room during the conversation. The door was not locked; nor was money at all visible.

George Frederick Hodgson, examined by Mr. Asquith, said that he was a clerk in the employment of the *Financial Times*, and on Friday, October 11, he was with Marix in his private room. Rogers, the solicitor, entered, and said, "Have you seen the *Mining Record* this morning? Are they not giving it us hot. Cannot we stop it?" Witness was desired to leave the room, which he did. When Rogers left Marix's office he went into Mr. Grant's room.

William Miller, a fellow-clerk, gave corroborative evidence.

Arthur Eastleigh, cashier to Mr. Coleman, advertisement agent, examined by Mr. Bigham, said on August 19 he remembered Marix coming to his office with a letter from Bebro, giving instructions for an advertisement to be put in the *Financial News* and stating that Marix would pay cash down. This was an unusual course, but Marix said it was policy.

Arthur Newsham, a boy clerk, in the office of the *Mining Record*, examined by Mr. Horace Avory, gave evidence as to Bebro's visits to that office on Monday, the 14th, and Tuesday, the 15th of October. Bebro was shown on the afternoon of the latter day into Woolf's room, and Marks afterwards went in. Before that, however, witness went into the room, as he heard the gong sound, and was told by Woolf to get Bebro a glass of water. There was no water in the room at the time. As witness left Marks entered and said to Bebro, "Good afternoon, where are your friends?" He subsequently entered the room again, in response to the gong summons, and was ordered to fetch a bottle of soda-water. Witness obtained what was wanted, but left it outside the inner room door, as when he knocked he received no answer. He heard a disturbance. The clerk Roberts then called at the office, and Bebro went out to see him, saying, "I will be back in a moment." Marks said no; take your money with you."

THE CHARGE OF INCITING TO MURDER MR. LIVESEY.

WIER BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

The compositor Wier, charged at the Old Bailey to-day with inciting to murder Mr. Livesey, was ordered by Mr. Justice Hawkins to be bound over in the sum of £100 to keep the peace, and to come up for judgment if called upon.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Although the epidemic is steadily decreasing among the employés of the General Post Office, there were still 1,514 absentees from duty yesterday from all causes, as against 1,566 on Monday. The postmen appear to be almost the chief sufferers from the malady, 821 being unable to perform their duties yesterday. As a consequence the department has had some little difficulty in maintaining the regular delivery of letters in the metropolis.

Lord Salisbury and Sir Francis Knollys are both going on favourably. Mr. Ritchie had somewhat improved yesterday, but was still prostrate and confined to bed, and strictly enjoined not to transact any business. Earl Spencer, who is also suffering from influenza, ventured out too soon and caught a fresh cold. His lordship is now better. Sir Donald Currie, M.P., left London yesterday for Cannes. Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., left town yesterday for Monte Carlo. Canon Cadman, rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, is reported to be suffering from influenza in so severe a form that his life is despaired of.

Among the latest victims of the disease is the Speaker, who was this week to have been paying visits in Lancashire, but who is detained at Sandy with a rheumatic form of the fashionable complaint.

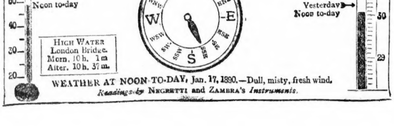
THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—PROPOSED NORTHERN EXTENSION.

The Metropolitan Railway Company have inserted provisions in their Omnibus Bill, which will be brought before Parliament in the ensuing session, the object of which is to obtain powers to carry out their long contemplated extension to the Midlands and the North, which was indirectly but unsuccessfully sought last year by means of provisions in the Worcester and Broom Bill of that session. This extension, which does not appear like last session to open out a new route between London and Worcester, will commence by the construction of a railway nearly twenty-three miles in length from a junction with the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway at Quainton, and passing in a north-westerly direction will terminate at Canons Ashley in the county of Northampton by a junction with the East and West Junction Railway. The Metropolitan Railway Company, who have powers already to extend their line to Aylesbury, and whose line in that direction is already opened as far as Chesham, have agreed to absorb into their system the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway, which, with the proposed line, will give the Metropolitan Company access in their own hands into the Midlands as far as the East and West Junction Railway. Some seven miles of new junction lines are then proposed to connect with the Northampton and Banbury Railway, the London and North Western Railway, and with a second junction with the East and West Junction Railway at Moreton Pinkney, which was the point of junction proposed under the Worcester and Broom scheme of last session. To construct these new lines and make other small improvements in the metropolitan system sanction is asked to raise £100,000 Three per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, with which to purchase the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway, £600,000 new ordinary or preference capital, with borrowing powers not exceeding £200,000.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

Authentic intelligence received at Cairo from the Soudan states that a terrible famine prevails there, owing to the want of rain in the autumn. The mortality is stated to be enormous, and all the fighting forces have been dispersed, in great measure on account of the famine.

Letters which have lately arrived from Slatin Bey prove that the recent reports of the death of the Khalifa were unfounded. They contain no other important facts.



THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ARE QUIET.—MOSTLY DULL.—MOVEMENTS SLIGHT.

There is a fair demand for money in the open market, but borrowers can generally get what they require at from 5 to 5½ per cent. The discount rate for three months bankers acceptances is 4⅞ to 5 per cent. with scarcely any business secured at the higher figure. The Bank return figures have led to the impression in some quarters that the worst is now over, and so probably it is if the discount rate is supported, but not otherwise. We have yet received practically nothing from abroad as a result of the advance in the Bank rate to 6 per cent., and until we do it is not safe to look for cheap money.

The business transacted on the Stock Exchange is again confined within narrow limits, and values do not move to any appreciable extent. The tone in the Home Railway market is a trifle better, but otherwise the tendency is generally adverse. Consols and other Home Government Funds are steady, without change of interest. Among English Railways the Deferred stocks of the southern lines are again pressed for sale, and show a further decline; but in other directions values are slightly higher, though there is no feature. In Foreign Government securities there has been a slight reaction in Peruvian issues on sales to secure profits after the sharp advance of the last day or two, but business as a rule is exceedingly quiet. American Railroads are generally lower, the market still feeling the effects of the Reading business. The Vanderbilt stocks are especially weak. Trunks are neglected, but there has been a further substantial recovery in Mexican Railway issues. South African Exploration shares continue to advance.

The Harmony Gold Fields (Limited) has acquired direct from the owners the Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited), a lease in perpetuity of all the owners' rights to the minerals and precious stones on the Harmony Gold Fields (excluding that portion upon which are the Sutherland and Potsdam Reefs), situate upon the northern portion of the Harmony Estate, Zutpansberg, Transvaal, comprising 120 square miles. The property is taken over, together with £20,000 in cash (for working capital), in consideration of the vendor company receiving £999,993 in fully-paid shares of £1 each. Subscriptions are now invited by the Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited) for 200,000 fully-paid shares of £1 each in the new company; 100,000 of these shares will be preferentially allotted to shareholders in Excelsior Estates (Limited), Sutherland Reef (Limited), and Potsdam Reefs (Limited).

The gross receipts of the twenty-three principal railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending January 12 amounted to £1,170,299, an increase of £50,401, or 4.5 per cent.

The increased gross revenue of the South Eastern Railway for the half-year was £70,000, of which about £20,000 was derived from the traffic of the Paris Exhibition. The outgoings have been increased for the same period by £47,000, making the net increase £23,000. The directors observe that in analyzing the increased expenditure, regard should be had to the large amount which is absorbed by interest upon capital expended on new lines and works, at present wholly or partially unproductive. These will before long contribute new sources of income, and enable the company to deal more efficiently and economically with the growing traffic of their existing lines. The directors have entered into arrangements with the boards of the Metropolitan and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, and with the Great Northern Railway Company, for a complete system of interchange of traffic over their respective railways at through rates and fares, and for affording reciprocal facilities.

The letters of allotment and regret of Fraser and Chalmers (Limited) have been posted.

Letters of allotment in the Notting-hill Electric Lighting Company (Limited) have been posted.

DIVIDENDS.—South-Eastern Railway Company, 6 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary, and 3¾ per cent. on the Deferred Stock; Great Eastern Railway Company, 4 per cent.; London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company, 6½ per cent.; Preston Banking Company (Limited), interim, at the rate of 12 per cent.; Ocean Marine Insurance Company, 3s. 9d. per share, or 7½ per cent.; London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company, 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year; General Life and Fire Assurance Company, at the rate of 10 per cent., with bonus of 2 per cent. per annum; Belfast Street Tramways Company, at the rate of 8½ per cent.; Glasgow Tramways, at the rate of 8 1-3 per cent; and New Zealand Trust and Loan Company, interim, at the rate of 10 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a poor demand. Probable sales 7,000 or 8,000 bales. Futures are ½ to 1 point lower.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: North British Preferred and Deferred ¼, Great Eastern, North Western, Midland, and North Eastern ⅛ each. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ½, Brighton Deferred ⅜, and Chatham Ordinary ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: French Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, and Turkish Group 2 ⅛. *Receded*: Greek 1881 ¼, Peruvian 1872 ¼, and the 1870 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Lower*: Lake Shore ⅛, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, New York Central, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario shares, Central Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Denver Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, Milwaukee and St Paul and Erie shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Mexican First and Second Preference ¾, the Ordinary ½, Nitrate shares ¼, and Grand Trunk Guaranteed ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97¼	⅜
Do acct	97 9/16	11/16
Do. 1905	99½	100
2½ per Cent	94¼	5¼
Local Loan Stock	102½	3
India 3½ per Cent	107¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	72	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112½	13
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110½	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1888	85	½
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	¾
Do Treasury	92	3
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	78⅛	9
Do. part paid	8½	7½dis
B. Ayres 5 p.c.	99½	100⅛
Do. Cedulas I.	41	½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	89	91
Egypt. State Dom	102	⅛
Do. Unified	92 11/16	13/16
Do. Preference	103¼	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	82⅝	⅞
French 3 p.c. Rnts	85¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105½	6
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	90¼	1¼
Hung Gold Rentes	85	¼
Italian	92 5/16	7/16
Mexican 6 per c 1888	94	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17⅛	¼
Do. 6 p.c.	20¼	½
Portuguese	62⅝	⅞
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	94	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	71 5/16	7/16
Turkish 1858	101	3
Series A	41	½
Series B	24⅛	¾
Series D	17⅜	⅞
4½ p.c. 1871	94½	5
5 p.c. Defence	100¼	1¼
5 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71¼	2¼
Virginia Funded	41	5
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	8
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125⅝	⅞
Great Eastern	83⅛	⅜
Great Northern	125	7
Ditto A	109⅛	10⅛
Great Western	169⅜	⅝
Hull and Barnsley	37½	8
Lanc. and York	121½	5½
Brighton (Ordinary)	159	61
Brighton A	159⅞	60⅛
Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅛	⅜

Cha. Preference	103	½
North Western	179¼	¾
South Western	26	7
Manchester & Shef.	95	5
Do. A	53⅛	½
Met. Consolidated	79¼	¼
Do. District	30½	1
Midland	145¼	¼
North British Pref	78	⅛
Do. Def.	64⅞	5⅛
North Eastern	172¼	3
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	150	2
Do. Deferred	101⅛	⅜
Taff Vale, 1889	87	90
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	79⅝	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	34¾	5¼
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	70¼	¾
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref	52¼	¾
Illinois Shares	123⅛	4⅛
Lake Shore	106¼	7¼
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	2¼
Louis. and Nash	83¼	9¼
Mex. Cen. New B ls.	71⅛	2
Miss. Kan. & Texas	9¼	10¼
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109	⅛xd
New York Ontario	19¼	20
Erie Shares	26¼	7
Do. Sec. Mort.	105¼	¾
Norfolk & West. Pref	65	½
N.Y.P & O. 1st M.	34⅛	5
North Pacific Pref	75	6
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	5
Phil & Read Sh	18⅛	⅞
1st Preference	71	2
Union Pacific S	68⅛	⅜
Wabash Preference	32¼	3
Do. Gen. Mort.	53	4
Grand Trunk Ord	10 13/16	15/16
Do. First Pref.	73⅞	4⅛
Do. Second Pref	51⅛	⅜
Do. Third Pref	23⅛	⅛
Do. Guaranteed	76¼	¾
Mexican Ordinary	37¼	8
Do. First Pref	115¼	16¼
Do. do. 2nd Pref.	73¼	4¼
Lombardo-Venet	12 5/16	7/16
Nitrate Railway	19½	20 xd
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22¼	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11¼	⅜
London and County	92⅛	3½
Union of London	42	3
London and West	74	5
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov of Eng.	56⅛	7⅛
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	59⅛	60⅛

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/6	4/6
Mysore shares	5¼	⅛
Ooregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	5 9/16	11/16
Namaqua	2⅛	⅝
Mason and Barry	6⅞	7
Rio Tinto	16⅜	¾
Montana £1 shares	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	22	¼
S. African Explor	16¼	¾
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	52	3
Do. Pref.	87	8
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	¾
Direct Unit. States	10	⅛xd
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛xd
Ditto Extension	13¼	14 xd
National Telephone	5⅛	⅝
Globe Teleg. Trust	8¼	9 xd
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	12	13
London Tramway	14½	15 xd
North Metropolitan	17¼	18⅛
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	232	6
New River, New	354	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhal.	165	70
W. Middlesex	211	4
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	5
Imp. Continental	215	18
South Metro. A.	300	5
Do. B.	250	5
Do. C.	240	50
London Electric	3¼	4
Metropolitan	4⅞	5⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	⅛
Guinness and Co.	337½	42⅛
Hotchkiss	7½	¼
Bryant and May	13¼	14
Spratt's Patent	8⅜	⅞
Liverpool Nitrate	15	16
Primitiva Nitrate	18¼	19¼
Salt Union Shares	10¼	⅛
P and O. Stm. Def.	218	23
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	13	⅛
Hudson's Bay	20	⅛
Suez Canal	90	⅛
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	37	9

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	16¼	⅝
San Jorge	6	⅛
Tarapaca Water	11¼	¾
City and Suburban	10⅛	¾
Jumpers Gold	12¼	½
Jubilee	5¾	6¼
Salisbury	11¼	½
Ruby	1⅛	¼pm
Lisbon Berlyn	8/9	9/3
Oceana Land	14¼	15
Sutherland Reef	4⅛	5
Transvaal Land	1¼	½pm
G. F. of S. Africa	5⅞	6⅛
Exploring Co.	20	⅛
Rothschild's Exploration	2⅛	¾pm
Southern Land	½	¾pm
Eastman's Ordinary	14¼	15¼
Elmore's Copper, &c.	7⅛	⅜

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

Mr. Parke, who was sent to prison yesterday, is a pale, æsthetic young man, who has seen some thirty summers. As might be judged by his demeanour in the dock, Mr. Parke has the courage of his conviction and is possessed of great determination. He hails from Stratford-on-Avon, and began his journalistic career on the *Birmingham Gazette*, leaving the Tory organ of the Midlands for one of the Carnegie-Storey *Echoes*. Mr. Parke afterwards joined the staff of the London *Echo*, and subsequently became connected with the *Stock Exchange*. When the *Star* began business Mr. T. P. O'Connor secured Mr. Parke's services as his chief news editor. It was after he had served upon the *Star* for some time that he bought the *North London Press*. Mr. Parke is, I need scarcely say, an ardent Radical.

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I hear that Mr. Vanderbilt, the well-known American millionaire, has leased Herbert House, Belgrave-square, from Lady Herbert of Lea for the ensuing season at the fancy rent of one thousand guineas. Mr. Vanderbilt and his family will not come into residence until Easter, for Mr. Vanderbilt is at present yachting off the north coast of Africa, and his family are doing the complete round of the New York season, as arranged and approved by Mr. Ward McAllister, who fills in New York the same position that the late Mr. Augustus Lumley did in London. On the other hand, the Vanderbilt family will prolong their stay in London to a later date than last year.

***

Mr. Walter Besant contributes a preface to "Blind Love," poor Wilkie Collins's last story, which is issued in three-volume form to-day, in which he relates the circumstances under which he undertook the completion of the book. He was in the middle of his seaside holiday, when a message came to him from the dying novelist, who had said to a common friend: "Ask Walter Besant if he will finish my novel for me. Tell him that I would do as much for him if he were in my place and I in his. If he has the time, I think he will do this for me. We are both old hands at the work, and we understand it."

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Mr. Besant, busy as he was at the time, could not refuse his old friend's request. He read the story as far as the author had gone, and turned to the notes which Collins sent him. "I found," says he, "that these were not merely notes such as I had expected—simple indications of the plot and the development of events—but an actual detailed scenario, in which every incident, however trivial, was carefully laid down; there were also fragments of dialogue inserted at those places where dialogue was wanted to emphasize the situation and make it real. I was much struck with the writer's perception of the vast importance of dialogue in making the reader seize the scene. Description requires attention: dialogue rivets attention." This scenario lightened Mr. Besant's task enormously, and enabled him to complete the story strictly upon the author's lines.

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A historical curiosity will be offered for sale in Puttick and Simpson's rooms this afternoon. It is the original warrant for one of the most famous trials recorded in history, that of Warren Hastings. It is an ordinary document, on a single sheet of 4to paper, and is headed in the King's name:—

George R.: Our will and pleasure is that you cause a court to be erected in Westminster Hall for the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq., to be made and furnished according as hath been accustomed upon the like occasions, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1787, in the twenty-eighth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command.

(Signed) SYDNEY.

To our trusty and well beloved Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, Deputy-Great Chamberlain of England.

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But the document is but one in the collection. There are letters from everybody begging for tickets of admission—these brought fifty guineas at the time—to the trial, and the grangerizer has in most instances given the portraits—contemporary prints—of the writers. These include portraits of nearly all of the leading notable men of that day. Besides this, there are pictures of the Court, and numerous lampoons of many of the incidents in the arraignment. There are also the day-by-day signatures of the Lords Temporal and Spiritual, that are interesting as specimens of the signatures of the great; and there is Burke's list of persons, counsel, clerks, &c., whose attendance on the part of the prosecution is absolutely necessary. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the collection is the series of caricatures that tell the story of the trial and its progress, often in vindictive terms.

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"Balliol House," another "students' residence" in connection with Toynbee Hall, has just been opened, and every available room is tenanted. The residence should prove a great convenience to clerks and others engaged in the City, and a still greater boon if they are studiously inclined. There is no compulsion in any way, but most of the young men residing at "Wadham" and "Balliol" are working for matriculation or other exams.

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It goes without saying that the rooms are neatly arranged when Mrs. Barnett superintended even the details of furnishing. Every bedroom is provided with a fireplace, cupboards, table, and easy chair, and the floor is partly stained and partly covered with Brussels carpet. In addition, the residents have the use of a common room, where meals are served. The rent of bedroom and all other accommodation is only seven shillings a week. The students elect their own government and control their own culinary arrangements. These Toynbee residences certainly afford a golden opportunity to studious young men.

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The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, after a three months' residence at Bristol, is returning to Gloucester to-day. His lordship, by the way, and not the Bishop of Ripon, as some people imagine, was the first Bishop to forego the Episcopal gaiters, many years ago, owing to his bad railway accident. The custom in England has not been generally followed, and it is even said that American prelates are donning the Anglican gaiters. The Bishop of Ripon's splendid fur-lined coats are, however, much affected by his brethren; my Lords of Rochester, Manchester, Liverpool, and Sodor and Man, with others, having adopted them, so that they bid fair to become as much a part of the episcopal out-of-door costume as pastoral staffs are now recognized as symbols of the Bishop's office in cathedrals. The Bishop of London is shortly to be presented with one, as are the Bishops of St. Asaph and Reading.

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A short time ago there was a discussion in some of the papers on "How to make tea." There is quite as much need of light and leading in the matter of coffee. Almost any man, woman, or child who is in the habit of making tea can make tea that most people like—not necessarily hygienic tea, but tea that is drinkable and that has a cheering, beneficial effect. But only about one person out of every five hundred can make coffee that is drinkable. The other four hundred and ninety-nine make a mess of it.

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Café noir may be passed over; it is not an Englishman's beverage. To make *café au lait* to perfection you must have every vessel used in the process first heated with boiling water. Any chill or lowering of temperature is injurious to the flavour and aroma of coffee. There are numerous new and improved coffee-pots: any will do that has a receptacle for the ground coffee through which the boiling water will percolate. Let a heaped teaspoonful of freshly ground coffee be used for each breakfast-cupful you wish to make. Put it in the bag or other receptacle (after having heated the coffee-pot) and pour boiling water on it—half the quantity of boiling water which you wish to have of coffee. While it is percolating into the lower part of the coffee-pot, put into a saucepan on the fire the same quantity of milk as you have used of boiling water. Let it be thoroughly heated, but do not let it come to a boil. If it boils, the flavour of boiled milk will destroy the flavour of the coffee. As soon as the boiling water has all gone through the coffee, pour it out of the coffee-pot into a previously heated jug, and then pour it again on to the coffee. Let it percolate through a second time, and then repeat the process a third time. This done, pour the coffee into the saucepan of milk, and leave it on the fire for a minute or two to be further heated, but don't let it come to a boil. It will be seen from these detailed directions that the essential matters are to put the boiling water three times through the coffee, and then to mix it with the heated milk and heat the mixture still further.

GIFT OF AN ART GALLERY TO SOUTH LONDON.

The Council of the South London Fine Art Gallery have received, from a friend who desires to be anonymous, an offer to build a handsome art gallery as a gift to South London. They will therefore require only funds for the site and other special expenses, some £4,000, of which they have already received £1,100. The building is to be at once begun in the ground belonging to Portland House, Camberwell.

THE CATTLE TRADE WITH AMERICA.

The growing magnitude of the import of cattle from the United States is awakening the attention of the insurance companies to a serious disadvantage under which they labour. Owing to a lack of supervision, and the absence of provision of proper arrangements, considerable losses are incurred in the course of the voyage. Such steamers, carrying as many as a thousand live cattle, have sailed from the Atlantic seaboard, chiefly bound for the United Kingdom. Of one such consignment it is reported that 150 of the cattle perished *en route*. As this loss falls either upon the exporters or the insurance company, it makes a considerable hole in the profits. A movement is now on foot among the insurance companies for specially insuring any consignment which exceeds 700 or 800 cattle in a ship. It is estimated that every week 10,000 head of live cattle are shipped from American ports, chiefly from New York.

RECLAIMING THE CHILDREN.

Because of their energetic wickedness, for a very large portion of the population of London the president of the Wesleyan Conference has not the smallest gleam of hope. His interest, he said last night, lay in the rescue of the children; and how far it can be done successfully was amply proved on the same occasion at Exeter Hall, when the bright faces of three hundred boys and girls from Children's Homes in connection with the Methodist body filled the platform. Little waifs saved from a life of vagabondage sang in something more than a creditable manner. Especially to be commended was a most beautiful rendering of Mendelssohn's "Hear my Prayer," by a little girl who could scarcely have been more than twelve years of age. Certainly the temporal future of some of the children trained in the institution is assured, and if Dr. Stephenson, the founder and superintendent, had done nothing more than produce such splendid voices the public has reason to be grateful to him. But he has done more, and the details of the work which he gave last night showed that 2,622 children had passed through the home since its opening twenty years ago, more than half of whom are now in the colonies. Fifty or sixty more children are in the institution this year than were there during 1888, and they contain now about 800 children in training for the good citizens which the Rev. C. H. Kelly was so anxious to obtain for the benefit of London.

THE SWEATING OF ADDRESS WRITERS.

It was somewhat absurdly suggested at a meeting of address writers held on Tuesday evening (writes a correspondent) that an attempt should be made to do away with that undoubted profit eater, the middleman. Almost every business suffers from his presence, but to none is he so necessary an evil as to the poor wrapper writers, whose work must be done with great expedition. Very often one hundred thousand wrappers are required at twenty-four hours' notice, and, inasmuch as the fastest writer cannot address more than one thousand a day, it is manifestly impossible to give out the work singly. Large firms would not care to be burdened with the trouble which such a course would imply. A great deal of wrapper writing is done now within the offices of large agents, and in these cases fair wages are paid. The 2s. or 2s. 6d. per thousand which was quoted at the meeting is not at all the average, four or five shillings being nearer the mark. The amount of labour which devolves upon the postman from this method of advertising may be gauged from the fact that one outside stockbroker employs ten girls who write wrappers at the rate of 5,000 a day, all of which are posted. The women receive 12s. a week.

MR. BROWNING'S KINDNESS.

The *Athenæum* publishes a charming instance of Mr. Browning's kindness of heart. A young girl was set as a school task to write an explanation of "Prospice." Not satisfied with her essay, she ventured to send it to Mr. Browning, to whom she was an entire stranger, and he took the trouble to make sundry corrections and additions, winding up with: "There, my dear young lady, I have done the little that was necessary, and hope it may suffice.—Affectionately yours, ROBERT BROWNING."

A FREE LIBRARY FOR KENSAL TOWN.

A handsome new building, in connection with the Chelsea Public Libraries, was last night opened to the public. This is the Kensal Town Branch Library, and it occupies a conspicuous situation at the corner of Fourth Avenue, Queen's Park, Harrow-road, W. There are two large rooms—(1) the reading room, where the daily papers may be consulted, with branch rooms opening off, and intended for lady and gentlemen readers respectively; and (2) upstairs the lending library, containing already about 5,000 volumes, many of them of a valuable character. Rev. Frederic Relton, in delivering an interesting inaugural address, mentioned that it had recently been discovered that the public library system existed in Assyria, not indeed as books, but in terra cotta, in 700 or 800 B.C. The methods of cataloguing, too, were not very different from those of to-day. Besides affording recreation, public libraries supplied help in public life, and intellectual and moral advancement. They were, to adapt the phrase "University of Labour," universities of intellectual and moral help. As illustrating bad ways of using a library, he mentioned the case of a gentleman who was reading the books in the Lord Library, beginning with A, utterly regardless of subject. He had now got down to D. (Laughter.) One book suggested others. Let them try to discover, for example, the meaning of all the references in the leading articles of a newspaper. He advised them to "read up" certain subjects. He quoted from Charles Lamb's essay on the choice of books. In the preparation of the catalogue they had tried to make it as much as possible a *catalogue raisonné*. Besides the book catalogue, there was the human catalogue, the librarian, whose place it was to be questioned. He appealed, in conclusion, for an increase of books. Couldn't these libraries, if not founded, at least be carried on by the people? During the last year 70,000 people altogether had visited the temporary news-room in Harrow-road.

THE LYRIC CLUB SOIREE.

People crowd very determinedly to a Lyric Club soirée. The attendance last night was, however, not quite so overwhelming as has been the case on some occasions. Lord and Lady Londesborough, Lady Mildred Denison, Lady Emily and Sir Nigel Kingscote, Lady Constance Hadow, Sir William and Lady Vavasour, Lady and Miss Hanson were present, with Mr. Gully, Q.C., and Mr. Gretton representing the Bar. Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Herman Vezin, and many others doing duty for the drama; Signor Randegger, Mr. Ganz, Mr. Max Lindler, and a host of others representing music. The artists who discoursed music were innumerable, including Mr. Franklin Clive and Mr. Reg. Groome, Mr. Hirwin Jones and Mr. Wm. Nicholl, Mdme. Louise Pyke, Mdme. Agnes Larkcom, Miss Eleanor Rees, Miss Ethel Winn, Miss Geraldine Ulmar, Herr Schuberth, Mr. Frederick King, Mr. Van Noorden, Mr. Wilfred Ball, and Mr. Templar Saxe. After supper Miss Norreys contributed a new monologue, entitled "A Passing Cloud," by Mr. W. Walkes, which, though late in the programme, was very warmly received.

A KINDERGARTEN CONFERENCE.

There was a muster of Kindergarten teachers and those interested in the diffusion of Kindergarten principles and practice last night at a meeting of the Froebel Society held in the College of Preceptors' Hall. Canon Daniel acted as chairman. Mr. Bousfield referred to the rumour that the School Board proposed not only to undertake the training and examination of their own teachers in Kindergarten work, but to grant certificates to outsiders, and pointed out the danger of having more than one standard. Mr. Wicks, who has been lecturing on the Lloyd system at Croydon High School for Girls, dwelt on the value of manual training not only to infants but to boys and girls, as tending to develop habits of observation, attention, and accuracy. Miss Steele, a lady connected with the British and Foreign Training College for Infant School Teachers at Saffron Walden, bore high testimony to the results of some of the principles pleaded for by former speakers: freedom of action even to the delights of putty modelling and mud pie making. She gave it as her experience that the children of artisans brought up in an atmosphere of manual training make the best teachers and most intelligent scholars. Mr. Bousfield and Mr. Courthorpe Bowen were among the speakers. It seemed to be their general opinion that the society should receive State recognition, and that manual training and the principle of Froebel might with advantage be extended to the education of adults. During the past year 169 candidates qualified for the Froebel Society's certificate.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

(BY AN INSIDER.)

When the Board rose for the recess, Mr. Lobb was putting questions; when the Board met for business yesterday afternoon Mr. Lobb was still putting questions. In view of a nuisance which is becoming well-nigh intolerable, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley moved that questions should no longer be printed on the agenda paper, but merely put in writing and sent in to the clerk of the Board. Mr. Lobb made a long speech against it, declaiming against "the Socialist corner," on the circulation of his pamphlet, and other irrelevant topics. Quite a long debate followed, in which Mr. Helby, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, Sir Edmund Currie, and General Sim took part. Mr. Barnes argued that it was not wise to give up a useful privilege to stop trouble with one member. Finally, the motion was carried by a narrow majority.

ELECTION OF A NEW MEMBER.

Mr. Rutson proposed Sir Philip Magnus, as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Jay, for the Tower Hamlets division. He urged Sir Philip's claims as a well-known supporter of technical education and manual training. Mr. Whiteley seconded the nomination, and then Mr. Dellow moved the election of the Rev. Mr. Plummer, a local clergyman, as representing the Church party which elected Mr. Jay. Sir Edmund Currie seconded the nomination of Mr. Plummer. Mrs. Besant supported Sir Philip Magnus, as did Mr. Jephson, Dr. Gladstone, and Mr. Coxhead. Sir Philip Magnus was elected by 22 votes to 17.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MESSRS. EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.

The adjourned debate on the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charges made by Mr. Cook against Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode was then continued. The committee reported that the charge of "sweating" had not been established, but that it had been shown that the firm did not pay the London scale of prices and did not pay overtime. The board accepted the report, and passed to other business of no public interest.

A "KYRLE" CONCERT AT THE "INCURABLES."

The indefatigable dispenser of "sweetness and light"—the Kyrle Society—never does better work than when it sends some of its members down to the great institution on Putney Heath known as the Royal Hospital for Incurables. Last night a charming concert was given by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with this society, to which a large number of the inmates listened with evident delight. They had come down into the magnificent music and drawing room, some in their invalid chairs, some stretched on the couches from which they never rise and a few who could just manage to come down without the aid of any special contrivance. A few friends of the institution were also present, and Mr. Andrews, the secretary, represented the official element. Grieg's charming Norwegian bridal procession, "Passing by," and "On the Mountains," played by Miss A. K. Davis, who also delighted the audience with her exquisite rendering of Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," were the first pieces on the programme, and they were followed by a number of songs and piano and violin solos. The humorous songs, as one of the male inmates pointed out afterwards in a well-worded little speech, were always most appreciated by the audience, to which a more than average share of the world's sadness, and a very small share of the world's merriment, must naturally fall. At the conclusion of the concert it was very touching to listen to the hymn "Abide with me," alternate verses of which were sung by a quartet of ladies and gentlemen and by all present. The announcement that the Kyrle Society will give another concert at the hospital in March was received with great satisfaction.

DR. TALMAGE'S EXPERIENCES IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Rev. De Witt Talmage, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, has arrived in Paris from the Holy Land. He sails in the *Aurania* on the 25th inst. "Every place in Palestine," he has said to an interviewer, "had great interest for me, but before I reached Bethlehem and Jerusalem I could not sleep. I was excited as a boy, for the visit was the realization of a life's dream. At Jericho I met an American, whose name I have forgotten, who asked me to baptize him in the River Jordan, so one fine Sunday morning when the sun shone gloriously bright, we assembled together on the banks of the great river. I was clad in the white robes of an Arab sheik. A small crowd of interested people about me, some of whom were Americans, sang together 'On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand,' which my daughter had copied and distributed. After this the rite of immersion was performed." Dr. Talmage was entertained at dinner last evening by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and leaves for London to-day.

DR. LITTLEDALE AS A NOVEL READER.

The *Church Times* is naturally full of Dr. Littledale's death, and there is an appreciative article from the pen of his friend, the Rev. J. E. Vaux. He states that he was a perfect devourer of novels, and a reviewer of fiction for the *Academy*. The last article he wrote was on the death of Bishop Lightfoot. He has left his valuable library to the diocese of Cape Town. Here is a good story: "Probably no man of the present day has been more misinterpreted by contemporaries, who disagreed with him on Church matters than Dr. Littledale. He was regarded as 'a Papist in disguise, an insidious deluder, and a polemical firebrand!' We remember when the first edition of his well known 'Plain Reasons against Joining the Church of Rome' was issued, a Low Church journal, in the course of a eulogistic review of the book, stated that it was evidently the work of one who, from the logical way in which the argument was conducted and the facts arranged, was a lawyer, and recommended the author to send a copy to his namesake in Red Lion square. We shall not soon forget the amusement which this suggestion caused to Dr Littledale and his friends; and we do not envy the feelings of the writer when he discovered his mistake."

MR. LOWELL ON MR. CLEVELAND.

The Hon. J. R. Lowell was not present (the *Critic* says) at the banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association on Thursday, December 12, where ex-President Cleveland made the speech on civil service and ballot reform that has attracted such wide attention, but he sent the following letter to Mr. Josiah Quincy:—

Elmwood, Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 10, 1889.

Dear Mr. Quincy,—I regret very much that I cannot have the pleasure of joining with you in paying respect to a man so worthy of it as Mr. Cleveland,

Let who has felt compute the strain
Of struggle with abuses strong,
The doubtful course, the helpless pain
Of seeing best intents go wrong;
We, who look on with critic eyes,
Exempt from action's crucial test,
Human ourselves, at least are wise
In honoring one who did his best.

Faithfully yours, J. R. LOWELL.

MR D'OYLY CARTE'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly Carte sailed for New York last night by the North German Lloyd steamer from Southampton. They were not accompanied by Sir Arthur Sullivan, as it was announced that they would be. Sir Arthur does not relish an Atlantic crossing at this time of the year, and he is quite content to leave in the hands of the Savoy manager the task of setting "The Gondoliers" on its feet in New York. Mr. Carte will be back again in three weeks or a month, and meanwhile preparations are being made at the Savoy for getting out the "small" provincial troupe with the new opera.

WORKS OF CALVERT AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Trustees of the British Museum have (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes) just bought for the Print-room some interesting specimens of the classical and idyllic work of that little-known but rarely gifted artist Edward Calvert, who died at a very advanced age in 1883. In his youth Calvert had been the friend of Blake, and produced some small black-and-white designs on stone, copper, and wood, which show the influence of that master, but have also an independent quality of beauty and poetry which causes them to be greatly treasured by the few collectors who are fortunate enough to possess them. Calvert was afterwards the intimate friend and associate of the group of poetically inspired artists comprising Oliver Finch, Samuel Palmer, John Linnell, and George Richmond. In later life he devoted himself almost entirely to Greek pastoral and mythological subjects, working generally on a small scale and in a curious technical manner of his own in oil colour and paper. Caring rather for suggestion than definition, he attained by this method extraordinary qualities of colour harmony as well as of idyllic sentiment and composition. The purchase just made for the British Museum includes six examples in this manner. Others both of his later and earlier times will, it is understood, in course of time be presented to the museum by the surviving representatives of the artist.

The Executive Committee of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage have passed a resolution expressing their profound regret at the death of Miss Constance Naden, "who had evinced her warm interest in women's suffrage," and deploring "the loss of one who by her ability and zeal would have done so much to advance the cause of women."

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JOINT STOCK BANK MEETINGS.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held yesterday on the premises in Princes-street, Mansion House, Mr. R. Ryrie presiding. In moving the adoption of the report which recommended a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum the chairman said he hoped the shareholders would agree with the board in thinking that the accounts laid before them gave a good account of their stewardship. For the past six months there had been nothing exceptional either good or bad in banking business, but yet after providing amply for all possible bad and doubtful debts, making the usual appropriation for the cost of new premises, and putting aside the usual sum for rebate, they were able to maintain their usual dividend of 12½ per cent., and to carry forward the substantial sum of £13,780, to the new account. The business of the Bank was sound and prosperous, and although it did not increase by leaps and bounds and perhaps it was as well that it should not do so—nevertheless it was progressing, and that progress was substantial and, they hoped, it would be permanent. The business of the country generally during the half-year under review had steadily gone on increasing. There had been considerable prosperity in the great industries, but in the commodity in which they dealt, money, there had been certain anomalies not altogether favourable to bankers, inasmuch as owing to the difference between the bank rates for money, and those of the outside market, they had frequently had to pay a higher rate for their money than they had been able to employ their money at. Their revenue had also suffered by the decreased rate of interest on consols, of which they had a very large holding, but nevertheless they were to congratulate that the vitality of their business was such that those events had not affected their dividend in any way. They had every reason to be satisfied with the last two new branches opened, and in fact one of them was already a very good contributor to their general revenue.

Mr. Alexander H. Goschen seconded the motion, and the report was adopted.

CONSOLIDATED BANK (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel. Mr. Frederick A. Hankey presided, and moved the adoption of the report. He said most of them were well acquainted with the course of commercial events during the past six months. The bank rate started at the low figure of 2½ per cent. Such a rate as that it had risen until it stood at the high figure of 6 per cent., since which time it had risen until it stood at the high figure of 6 per cent. Such a rate as that was always the signal for great care on the part of bankers; and although it had its advantages, it was not so satisfactory as the good old rate of 4 per cent. Although that was the case he still had the satisfaction of presenting to them a report which he regarded as highly satisfactory. The position of the bank was extremely sound and healthy, and they looked forward to the future with confidence. They would see that the bank had branches in the Manchester district, and they had reason to be well satisfied with the progress they were making. Reverting to the report, he would point out that, after paying a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent., they would appropriate to the reserve fund a sum of £5,000, and would carry forward to the next account £6,380. He was glad to be able to state that there had been a gradual increase in the deposits held by them.

The adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. C. J. Kennard and carried.

CENTRAL BANK.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Central Bank of London (Limited), was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street. The chairman (Mr. George Smith) moved the adoption of the report, which recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum free of income tax. He remarked that the half-year under review had seen a revival of trade, which had been very favourable for banking operations, and the returning prosperity was likely to be continuous unless marked by strikes among workmen. The average rate of the Bank of England for the half-year had been £4 1s. 10d., as against £3 0s. 1d. for the previous half-year. That was the highest average that had obtained in any half-year for the last seven years. The Central Bank's present accounts compared most favourably with the accounts of previous half-years. The gross profits of the bank had been £37,913, and after deducting charges for interest to depositors, £21,726, there remained £16,187. Making other necessary deductions, there was left £12,125 to be dealt with. The board therefore proposed a dividend at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, to add £2,944 to the reserve fund, and to carry forward a balance of £6,473. In accordance with the past policy of the board they had issued 6,250 new shares which had increased the profits of the bank; the operation had been entirely successful, the whole of the new shares having been taken up at a profit of £10,010, which had been added to the reserve fund. The position of the bank had been greatly strengthened by the issue of new shares. The directors had greatly added to the reserve fund, because they looked upon it as the backbone of a bank, and could not be too large. Their assets were exceptionally strong. There had been a satisfactory increase in the number of accounts, and in the amount of the bank's deposits during the last half year, and their whole aims showed that they were progressing towards their aim of making it second to none for credit and good management.

Mr. W. Palmer seconded, and the report, with the recommendation as to dividend, was adopted.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday morning. Mr. J. D. Hill presided, and in moving the adoption of the report declaring a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum said he had to congratulate the shareholders upon the result, which he thought would be deemed a very satisfactory one. The value of money stood at 2½ per cent. at the beginning of the half year, but by 31st December it had risen to 6 per cent. Altogether the situation had been such as to demand care and caution. The present stringency in the money market arose from the gold withdrawals, the most serious draining having been to Germany, Portugal, Brazil, and South Africa. The board were satisfied that the Bank of England were fully alive to the absolute necessity of maintaining their reserve. It was gratifying to be able to attribute the stringency to a great expansion of internal circulation which had arisen through the greatly improved trade outlook. That improvement in trade had been of the most satisfactory character. There was also a great advance in wages, leading to an enhanced spending power on behalf of the community. Shipowners had done well in freights. All the great railways seemed to have prospered, and the earnings of the southern lines had greatly increased through the traffic arising from the Paris Exhibition. Though it was eight years since they had had a 6 per cent. bank rate, and the utmost care and vigilance were demanded, he considered that they had every reason to congratulate the shareholders on the position disclosed by the accounts.

Mr. Mewburn seconded the motion for the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Dunn, a director, £5,000 was carried in the books of the company to a fund to be called the Provident Reserve Fund, for the benefit of the staff of the company, and the board were empowered to add to the fund from time to time.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company was held at the South Eastern Railway Company's offices, London Bridge, yesterday morning for the purpose of confirming, or otherwise, a resolution to the effect that a bill be introduced in the present session of Parliament to authorize the maintenance and continuance of the experimental works for a tunnel beneath the Straits of Dover, and for other purposes.

Sir E. Watkin, who presided, formally moved the resolution, and read the following letter, which, he stated, had been sent to the President of the Board of Trade:—"Northenden, Cheshire, January 13, 1890.—Dear Sir, My colleagues the directors of the Channel Tunnel Company desire me to inquire under what authority a letter was written by the Harbour Department of the Board of Trade, under date 31st December, 1889, by C. Cecil Trevor, acquainting us that it will, as on previous occasions, be the duty of the Government, if the present bill (experimental works) is persevered with, to oppose its progress, and further, by what authority Mr. Trevor's letter was, before that letter was received, communicated to the press, at the same time to ask in presence of the proposed tunnel under, the proposed bridge over, and of the proposed floating tube through the Channel, and of other projects, whether the Government, meaning the Cabinet, after grave consideration, objects to any improvement avoiding the delay and dangers of the sea in the means of intercourse between France and England. Then, if not, which of the proposals now named they favour, and lastly, whether their objection to a tunnel is based upon military considerations only, or upon what present grounds, and if the Government have anything to suggest beyond the precautionary military measures agreed upon between the English and French commissioners as in satisfaction of the Government objections. My colleagues consider that the most valuable experiments made and being made at their personal cost and at the cost of their shareholders justify them in asking for a frank and early answer for their guidance in their future action.—I have the honour to be, &c., E. W. WATKIN."

Lord Brabourne seconded the motion, which was approved.

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SOME MEDICAL OPINIONS ON INFLUENZA.

A VALUABLE article on the epidemic, from the pen of Dr. Richard Sisley, appears in the current number of the *Universal Review*. Dr. Sisley speaks of the many causes responsible for the disease (of which he anticipates the spread in an aggravated form, among which he enumerates "the wrath of God and of false deities, the influence of the heavenly bodies, and the spirits of the earth; and, latterly, the invasion of the human body by low forms of animal or vegetable life." Dr. Klein is cited as holding the opinion that a microbe must be the primary cause of the disease. No other theory, as, for instance, that of peculiar atmospheric conditions, can for a moment be considered as compatible with the fundamental and well ascertained fact that the disease is in a high degree an infectious disease. The course of the epidemic in the various Continental cities and in London leaves no doubt about this point. In all epidemic diseases the spread from person to person cannot be explained by any but a living and self-multiplying essence. The particular specific microbes find entrance into the system of one or more susceptible bodies; herein they multiply and set up the particular disease. In a particular establishment, a household or a school, some individual becomes smitten with the disease, then day by day numbers of new victims are gradually added to the sick list. What makes the present epidemic remarkable is its extreme infectiveness, the rapidity with which it spreads, and the susceptibility of a vast number of people towards it. These facts suggest that the microbe is one which multiplies very rapidly, that it is conveyed, and that it enters by the breath (*i.e.*, that it spreads by the air), and lastly that it finds in most persons a suitable nidus for living and thriving. The disease is one of the blood, says Dr. Klein. Sir Joseph Fayrer says there is not much, if any, difference between a case of the present epidemic and one of ordinary sporadic influenza, and the cause is probably the same in both, but in one case it is isolated and in the other it is epidemic. Of the ultimate cause of the disease, and the nature of those which determine its rapid and wide diffusion, we are alike ignorant." Professor Axe (Royal Veterinary College) remarks that three forms of the disease are seen in horses, but adds the comforting reflection that, "as to the relations of equine and human influenza, my experience leads me to conclude that they are etiologically distinct, and not capable of passing from one to the other." Towards the end of his useful addition to our knowledge of the topic of the hour, Dr. Sisley says:—"The reputed cures for influenza have been numerous and peculiar. Sir Monier Williams has recorded a story of a clever Hindu doctor, who cured a whole village of the disease by simply assembling the inhabitants and solemnly letting loose a pair of scapegoats into a neighbouring wood, which was supposed to be infested by demons. Another cure is mentioned in the *Folk Lore Journal*; but this can only be performed at the expense of some other victim. The patient must rub his nose on a door-handle and call out, 'Whoever will be first to touch this door-handle, may he get my cold.' The first of these remedies possesses, at any rate, the merit of being harmless; but the second might lead to unpleasant consequences, and it is to be hoped that it will not be generally adopted. It is, however, much less prejudicial than some of the 'cures' of past days, by which hundreds, if not thousands, of people have been killed *secundum artem*. Of all these methods, the practice of bleeding has probably been the most fatal; but it has now fallen into universal disuse."

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

CARMICHAEL, J. "Dead Stripes." (Chapman and Hall.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

COTTERELL, CONSTANCE. "Strange Gods." (Richard Bentley and Son.)
[A novel in three volumes.]

DAVIDSON, JOHN. "Scaramouch in Naxos; and Other Plays." (T. Fisher Unwin.)
[Contains, besides the Pantomime which gives the volume its title, "An Unhistorical Pastoral" and "A Romantic Farce." Cloth. Pp. 174. Price 5s.]

FYFFE, C.A., M.A. "A History of Modern Europe." (Cassell and Co.)
[Vol. III., from 1848 to 1878. Cloth. Pp. viii., 572.]

GRIFFITHS, L. M. "Evenings with Shakspere." (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)
[A handbook for Shakspeare Societies. Cloth. Pp. xvi., 366.]

HATCH, REV. EDWIN (the late). "Towards Fields of Light." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[A small volume of sacred poems. Cloth. Pp. 58. Price 2s. 6d.]

HUGHES, the Rev. H. P. "The Philanthropy of God." (Hodder and Stoughton.)
[A series of twenty sermons. Cloth. Pp. xvi., 296. Price 3s. 6d.]

KELTIE, J. SCOTT (Editor). "The Story of Emin's Rescue as told in H. M. Stanley's Letters." (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.)
[With a Map of the Route. Boards. Pp. 190. Price 1s.]

MACDONALD, JOHN, M.A. Diary of the Parnell Commission. (Fisher Unwin.)
[Articles reprinted from the *Daily News*. Cloth. Pp. xxxvi., 366. Index. Price 6s.]

M'ARTHUR, ALEXANDER. "Anton Rubinstein." (Adam and Charles Black.)
[A biographical sketch. With portrait. Cloth. Pp. 134.]

MARSHALL, Frank A. (Editor.) "The Works of William Shakespeare." (Blackie and Son.)
[Vol. VII., containing "Timon of Athens," "Cymbeline," "The Tempest," "Titus Andronicus," and "The Winter's Tale." Cloth. Pp. 390. Illustrations.]

HEADE, L. T. "Engaged to be Married." (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)
[A tale of to-day. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins. Cloth. Pp. 300. Price 3s. 6d.]

MURDOCK, HAROLD. "The Reconstruction of Europe." (Longmans, Green and Co.)
[A sketch of the diplomatic and military history of Continental Europe from the rise to the fall of the Second French Empire. Cloth. Pp. xxxii. 922. Price 9s.]

NICHOLSON, HENRY ALLEYNE, and RICHARD LYDEKKER. "A Manual of Palæontology for the Use of Students." (Blackwood and Sons.)
[In two volumes, prefaced by a general introduction on the principles of Palæontology. Third edition, rewritten and greatly enlarged. Fully illustrated.]

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COUGH PILLS,
A truly marvellous safeguard against and cure for
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Applications for shares must be made on or before TUESDAY NEXT, the 21st instant.

Where no shares are allotted the amount sent on application will be forthwith returned without any deductions—and where a less number are allotted than applied for, the balance will be credited to the amount payable on completion of the purchase.

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William Stewart Young, Esq., 67, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, W. (of Messrs. Gilman and Co., China) (Director of Potsdam Reefs, Limited.)

George Baird, Esq., Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, S.W. (Director of Excelsior Estates, Limited).

John Proctor, Esq., 14, Kensington-court-gardens, W. (Director of Potsdam Reefs, Limited).

BANKERS.

The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited), Pretoria, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

SOLICITOR.—R. J. Witty, Esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C.

AGENTS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—The Transvaal Board of Executors and Trust Company (Limited), Pretoria, South African Republic.

MANAGERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Henry Mockford, Esq., M.E., F.R.G.S., and F. Pemberton Mockford, Esq., M.E., Harmony Estate, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal.

SECRETARY—Francis C. O'Neill.

OFFICES.—3, Budge-row, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has acquired direct from the owners the "Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited)," a lease in perpetuity of all the owners' rights to the minerals and precious stones on the Harmony Gold Fields (excluding that portion upon which are the Sutherland and Potsdam Reefs), situate upon the northern portion of the Harmony Estate, Zoutpansberg, Transvaal, comprising 120 square miles, as defined upon the plan accompanying the prospectus.

The Harmony Gold Fields are bounded on the north-east by the Letaba and Letsitele Rivers, and the Selati, Malatsje, and Ngabitsi Rivers run through the south and south-west portions. Four great Gold-bearing belts, including the "Free States," "Murchison," and "Gravellotte," traverse the property, their direction being about west-south-west to east-north-east. The aggregate length of these Gold-bearing belts is upwards of 40 miles.

On the South-Eastern extension of these great Gold-bearing belts are the Murchison Range Proclaimed Government Gold Fields, upon which are the mines of the Murchison Crown Property, French Bob, Velentia, Gravellotte, Quagga, &c.; there are also many thousands of claims pegged off and being developed.

On the North-Western extension are the Thabina Proclaimed Government Gold Fields and the rich Swiss Reef.

The formation, which is remarkable for its regularity, consists of chloritic talcose argillaceous slate, with true fissure veins running through it, and in places outcropping on the surface. Many Gold-bearing Reefs, varying in width from 2 feet to 20 feet, have been discovered and partially developed. They are mostly of a brown and bluish colour, and increase in value as depth is attained.

A great amount of work has already been done, and sufficient Companies should be formed annually to enable the Company to pay very large dividends and bonuses.

The following Companies are at work on the Murchison Formation.

SUTHERLAND REEF (LIMITED).

This Company is now in full work upon its section. Shafts have been sunk upon five reefs, and a telegram from the Company's manager, on the 2nd inst., states they are working night and day shifts. The Saturday Reef is 4 feet wide, and at 50 feet level assayed 24 ounces to the ton.

POTSDAM REEFS (LIMITED).

This Company is also in full work on its section; nine well-defined Gold-bearing reefs are being developed, some of them carrying visible gold freely.

It is proposed to at once form Sub-Companies to work the Selodula Reefs, Riverside Reefs, and Fountain Reefs, all of which are in a very forward state.

SELODULA REEFS.

Three shafts are down 30 to 40 feet each, and they are now close upon the Reef in the drive, and the stone is similar to the "Swiss Reef," of which it is supposed to be a continuation. Water is quite close, and everything in favour of economical mining.

RIVERSIDE REEFS.

These consist of three reefs, all carrying good gold, and are situate about 2½ miles from the Selati River. Three shafts are down 18, 35, and 38 feet, and there is plenty of quartz for the mill. Assays 1 ounce 21 grains to the ton at 15 feet from the surface, and improving as greater depth is attained. It is now ready for active development. Anderson's Reefs, Sussex Reefs, Manimam Reefs, Fountain Reefs, and many others are all being developed preparatory to being leased to subsidiary companies.

The Company will, as sections are got ready, form Sub-Companies to work them, and, considering that the four Gold-bearing belts aggregate about 40 miles in length by from one to three miles broad, it is evident there will be room for a large number of Sub-Companies annually for many years. In addition to these formations, there are indications of Gold upon other portions of the Fields.

TIMBER.—It is estimated by Government surveyors and others that there are upwards of 60,000,000 tons of timber, suitable for fuel and mining purposes, on the Harmony Estate.

WATER.—The Letaba, Selati, and Letsitele Rivers carry practically an inexhaustible supply for mining and other purposes.

LABOUR.—Native labourers can be had in any number on the Estate, and most of them experienced hands.

TRANSPORT.—A good road has just been completed from the property to the Moveni Station on the Delagoa Bay Railway—distance about 150 miles. Mail coaches run twice weekly from Pietersburg, the capital of the district, doing the journey in about six hours. There is also a service of coaches to and from Lydenburg twice weekly.

The only Contract entered into is that dated 15th January, 1890, between the Company of the one part, and the Harmony Proprietary Company (Limited) of the other part, by which the Company acquires the lease in perpetuity, and £20,000 in cash (for working capital), for £999,993 in fully paid-up shares of £1 each. This Contract, with the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Offices of the Company, also Plans of the Property, Maps showing the situation of the Harmony Gold Fields upon the Harmony Estate, and Reports made by men of the highest authority on Transvaal Gold Mining, including—

Mr. Edward Button, a Government Gold Commissioner, a most experienced miner, and one of the early prospectors and discoverer of the Button Reef and of the celebrated Eersteling Gold Mine;

Mr. James Sutherland, a miner of 20 years' experience in California, New Zealand, and Australia;

Mr. W. Henry Penning, F.G.S., Memb. Soc. Arts, &c. (late of H.M. Geological Survey of England);

Mr. W. C. Mockford, M.E., F.R.G.S.;

Mr. Thomas Baines, F.R.G.S., author of "The Gold Regions of South-Eastern Africa;"

Mr. Charles Hancock, M.E.;

Mr. H. Mockford, M.E., F.R.G.S., and Mr. F. Pemberton Mockford, M.E.

Prospectuses, Plans, &c., can be obtained at the Offices of the Company.

London, Jan. 15, 1890.

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Profits Divided, £4,000,000.
Paid in Claims, £7,600,000.

For Mutual Life Assurance. Estd. 1835.

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